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# MONTGOMERYSHIRE COLLECTIONS.

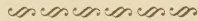
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## Vol. XLI.

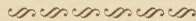
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### EDITORIAL

Members will notice, that a format has been adopted for Vol. XLI. and subsequent volumes. The change has been made in order to bring the size of our pages into line with those of several important publications, such as "Antiquity," "The Cambrian Archæological," etc. The more generous size also facilitates the reproduction of maps and illustrations. As the height of the volumes will not be affected, it is hoped, that no inconvenience will be caused in the way of shelving.



The Editor, having been absent during the Summer in connection with the visit of the British Association to South Africa, wishes to express his thanks to J. B. Willans, Esq., of Dolforgan, who kindly undertook the duties of seeing most of the present articles through the press.



It is hoped to publish Part II. of this Volume early in 1930.



# The Bronze Age in Montgomeryshire.

## THE TIR Y MYNACH OR "GUILDSFIELD" HOARD.

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The relics of the Bronze Age in Montgomeryshire are both numerous and varied in character, but, unfortunately for the student of archæology, they are at present stored in places widely separated, and in some cases difficult of access; furthermore no detailed catalogue, giving a full and accurate description of the 'finds' has yet been published. It is therefore the purpose of this and a subsequent article to take stock of all the relics appertaining to the Bronze Age in the County and by means of illustrations and detailed accounts provide a permanent record of the implements, which have been discovered up to the time of writing. This article will deal only with those bronzes found in the township of Tir y mynach near Crowther's Camp and known as the "Guilsfield" Hoard.

One of the most important discoveries of bronze implements ever made in the British Isles was that of the "Guilsfield" Hoard.<sup>1</sup> In the year 1862 some labourers, engaged in digging a trench for an ordinary four-foot drain in a field, came upon a collection of bronze implements and weapons, which had been carefully deposited in the ground, possibly in a wooden vessel or bag, which had completely rotted away. The field, in which they were found, lies to the south-east side of the Rhalt, or a little above the site of Strata Marcella, and about 100 yards from the earth work in Crowther's Coppice in the parish of Guilsfield. The relics were found at a depth of about a yard below the surface.

Many hoards of bronze implements have been found deposited in the ground or other concealed places in other parts of the world and they have been classified as follows.<sup>2</sup> (a) Personal hoards *i.e.*, per-

1 Arch. Cambrensis, Vol. 10, 3rd Series, p. 212.  
Mont. Collections, Vol. 3, p. 432.

2 A Guide to the Antiquities of the Bronze Age (British Museum).

sonal property buried for temporary concealment: (b) Merchants' hoards *i.e.*, stocks of implements or weapons ready for use carried by travelling pedlars. (c) Founders' hoards consisting of broken and disused implements and weapons, collected and packed together for remelting, together with a few good articles. It is evident after an examination of the Guilsfield Hoard, that it must be assigned to the last class (c), since few of the implements are really perfect, and most of them are broken or disused weapons or articles, which were sadly in need of repair; also among the relics are tools such as gouges, pieces of cores or patterns and, what is still stronger evidence, lumps of fused metal.

The total number of pieces in the hoard is 123, the hoard would thus represent a fair amount of worldly wealth to the travelling founder and this is evident from the care with which he concealed the implements, probably hoping, at some future date, to recover his treasure.

#### THE DATE OF THE DEPOSIT.

The question of the probable date of the deposit was keenly discussed at the time of its discovery, and it was suggested by some writers, that the implements may have been placed in the ground during the Roman occupation. The only evidence for this is the fact that close to the spot where they were found, is a hill-top camp. Bronze hoards have been found in other parts of Britain in proximity to Roman remains, but might not this fact indicate that the Romans followed old and well-trodden paths of earlier people. Amongst the relics themselves there is no evidence at all to indicate that their owner had been in contact with the Romans, and there is little doubt that the Guilsfield Hoard was deposited a considerable time before their arrival in this country.

A careful study of the types of weapons in the hoard will probably furnish the best guide to the date of its deposition. Amongst the remains are samples of the moulder's highest craftsmanship, namely spear-heads with lozenge-shaped cross-section Plate D Nos. 3, 6 and 7 and the sword-scabbard-tips Plate G. These implements are typical of the late Bronze Age, and the leaf-shaped sword itself, Plate F No. 3, is not an early Bronze-Age weapon, and certainly did not reach Great Britain until well on in the Bronze Age. From these facts alone

it is quite evident, that the date of the deposit was not earlier than a very late phase of the period. In using the terms Bronze Age, Iron Age, etc., it is obvious, that they must be applied in a local sense only. Bronze was in use in some parts of Europe hundreds of years before it was introduced into Britain and even in Britain itself it is quite certain that some people, in the inaccessible parts, were using polished stone implements while others had become acquainted with the use of metals. Now amongst the relics found near Crowther's Camp there is nothing to indicate that the owner of the implements had any knowledge of iron, but this does not preclude the possibility, that these relics were deposited after the east and south-east of England had come under the influence of cultures associated with the use of iron. It might be, that this ancient bronze-founder was fleeing for his life before the very people, who were bringing the knowledge of iron to Wales and buried his treasure hoping to recover it when the danger had passed away. The most conclusive thing, that can be said about the date of the deposit, is that the year 600 B.C. is nearer the correct date than 54 B.C.<sup>1</sup>

#### THE TYPES OF IMPLEMENTS AND WEAPONS IN THE HOARD.

Perhaps the most interesting point about the hoard is the varied types of implements and weapons, which are represented. A previous writer has stated emphatically, that there are no articles of a primitive type amongst the relics. It may come as a surprise to some when they learn, that there is amongst the remains a flat celt with convex sides. This is one of the earliest types of bronze implements made, and represents the transition from stone to metal as a medium for the manufacture of implements. At the other end of the scale we find the delicately moulded scabbard tip, which illustrates the very high pitch of craftsmanship the workers in bronze had attained. It is hardly conceivable, that the founder, who could turn out such examples of his craft as this and the hollow-spearhead, would trouble to copy a primitive celt, and it can be conjectured, that the owner of the hoard had had this handed down to him from his ancestors, who would most probably be bronze founders also, or he may have accidentally discovered it. However he may have come to possess it he might have treasured it as an antique.

1 Mr. Peake is of the opinion that the relics belong to the Middle of the Late Bronze Period i.e., somewhere between 1000 B.C. and 500 B.C.

An analysis of the relics reveals the following types of implements :—

- 1 A flat celt.
- 2 Flanged celts with stop ridges slightly developed.
- 3 Palstaves with single loops.
- 4 Socketed celts.
- 5 Spear-heads with circular sockets reaching almost to the point.
- 6 Spear-heads with lozenge-shaped cross-sections.
- 7 Spear-heads with lozenge-shaped cross-sections where the loops have passed into the head as ornamentation.
- 8 A leaf-shaped sword, and a slotted hilt.
- 9 A narrow sword.
- 10 Scabbard-tips.
- 11 A very short rectangular-shaped scabbard-tip.
- 12 Gouges.
- 13 Ferrules.
- 14 Pieces of bronze cores, or patterns.
- 15 Scrap and fused metal.

#### THE CELTS.

The name Celt is applied to a chisel-shaped implement which was a common article, used in both the Stone and Bronze Ages. During the Stone Age it was a simple wedge-shaped implement, but after the introduction of metal for implement making, the celt underwent a series of important developments. Plate A, fig. 1, illustrates the development of the celt known as a palstave from a primitive celt. The diagram No. 1 represents a simple hammered bronze-celt while No. 2 shows how a stop-ridge was inserted, and the side of the celt above the stop-ridge expanded so as to form a groove on each side, into which the prongs of the shaft were inserted. The stop-ridge prevented the top end of the implement from splitting the shaft when a blow was struck. The prongs were held in position by wrapping leather thongs around them, thus binding them to a palstave. The illustration No. 3 shows a further development in the form of a side loop. Thongs were passed through the loop thus making the fastening more secure. The hoard includes one example of the flat celt No. 1; two examples of the flanged celt with a stop-ridge No. 2; and six examples of the single looped palstave No. 3.

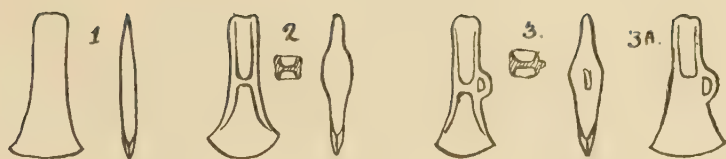


Fig 1. Development of Palstave from the primitive Celt.



Fig 2. Development of Socketed Celt from Winged Celt.

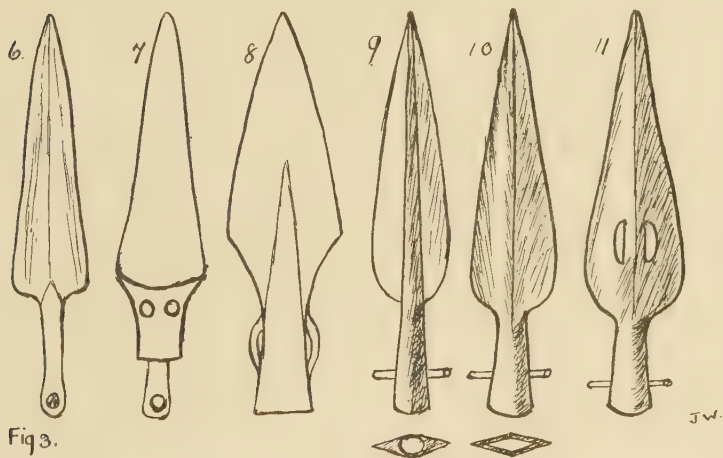


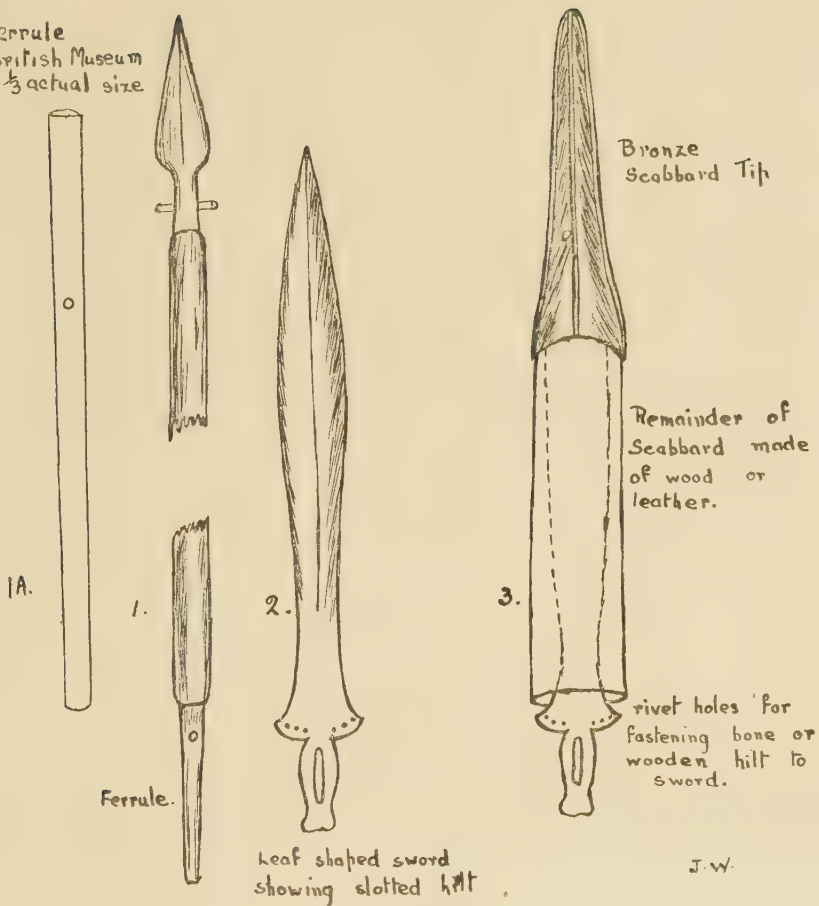
Fig 3.

Plate A. Development of Spear Head.

Development of Palstave, Socketed celt and Spear-head.



Ferrule  
British Museum  
3/4 actual size



## Plate B

Diagrams illustrating the use of the Scabbard Tip and Ferrule.



An entirely different development of the celt is shown in fig. 2, *i.e.*, the socketed celt. This was probably developed from an earlier continental form known as the winged celt, in which the upper part of the celt was developed at the expense of the stop-ridge. It is illustrated by diagram No. 4. The wings were gradually closed up until they formed a socket on each side of the centre of the butt, and when the art of moulding was perfected, the winged celt gave place to the hollow socketed celt illustrated by No. 5. Some examples are ornamented with crescents representing the outline of the wings. The two simple palstaves in the hoard Plate C, Nos. 7 and 8, have very slight stop-ridges and illustrate the transition stage between the simple celt and the winged celt, there is a very slight stop-ridge in each, and the sides of the butts are expanded in such a way as to suggest the beginning of wings, but the true continental winged celt is developed from the simple celt without stop-ridges, and so it is better to regard the two implements Nos. 7 and 8 as variants in the direction of the simple palstave. There are three almost perfect socketed celts, without the crescents, in the hoard.

In changing the design of the celt the Bronze Age worker had apparently two objects in view, firstly to make the implement more serviceable, and secondly to economise the metal, which in his time was precious and difficult to obtain.

#### THE SPEAR-HEADS.

Three types of spear-heads, none of which is of early design, are represented in the hoard. The illustrations in fig. 3 show the development of the bronze spear-head. Its proto-type in the Stone Age was the stone arrow or javelin head. The earliest bronze-spear points were made of solid metal, and had a tang, through which a hole was pierced. The tang was inserted in the end of a shaft, which was itself enclosed by a bronze collar to prevent it splitting when the tang was driven in. It was secured by means of a pin, which passed through the socket and the hole in the tang. This is illustrated by No. 6. Later the socket was rivetted to the blade as in No. 7. As the art of moulding advanced the socket and blade were moulded in one piece, but in the place of the pin-hole two loops were added, and the spear-head was secured to the shaft by means of thongs, which passed through these loops (No. 8). The next stage is shown by No. 9; here the socket is continued almost to the point, and a pin-hole is also

included in the design. Finally the spear-head became hollow to within a short distance of the cutting edge, and the cross-section was lozenge-shaped as shown in No. 10. The illustration No. 11 shows yet another stage, where the loops pass upwards into the base of the blade. As in the case of the celt, the idea of the manufacturer seems to have been to economise metal, and increase the utility of the weapon. There are no examples of Nos. 6, 7 and 8 in the hoard, but there are four examples of type No. 9, five of No. 10 and two examples of No. 11.

It has been suggested, that the spear-head with its pin-hole was evolved in Great Britain and passed thence to Europe, but Mr. Harold J. Peake does not agree with this view. He thinks, that the idea of the pin-hole was imported from the continent.

#### THE SWORDS.

Mr. Harold J. E. Peake in his book "The Bronze Age and the Celtic World" suggests, that the Leaf-shaped Sword was introduced into Great Britain from Europe by the first wave of Celtic peoples, namely the Goidelic or Q. Kelts. The finding of two examples of these weapons in Montgomeryshire is of the utmost importance to the student of the Celtic Question. Unfortunately the two sword blades in the hoard are broken and the hilts are missing, but a portion of a hilt was amongst the relics. This is shown in the reconstructed sword No. 4, Plate F. This hilt has a narrow slot, through which passed the rivets by which the wooden or bone part of the hilt was attached. A complete sword with hilt attached is illustrated on Plate B, No. 2. Of the two swords in the hoard, one has a broad blade, while the second blade is somewhat narrower, and is probably of much earlier origin.

#### THE SWORD SCABBARD-TIPS.

There are nineteen chapes, or scabbard-tips, amongst the remains. The chape represents the bronze-moulder's highest craftsmanship. The scabbard-tips are moulded in one piece, and are of metal of uniform thickness of about  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch, and the points in many of them are remarkably thin. The point of the sword blade could not possibly have reached to the bottom of the chape. The greater part of the sword was protected by wood, or leather, which passed into the scabbard-tip, and was attached to it by means of rivets.

The illustration No. 3, Plate B, suggests a probable form of bronze-sword scabbard. The scabbard-tip illustrated on Plate F, No. 5, is rare and unique in design. It is small, and almost rectangular in outline, and has the usual convex sides. It is ornamented by lines down each edge, and the central rib.

#### THE GOUGES.

Gouges are frequently found in Bronze Age hoards, and wherever they occur there is very little difference in design. They are nearly always of the socketed type. They may have been used in removing the burnt clay cores from the hollow-cast weapons, such as celts and spear-heads. There are two socketed gouges in the Guilsfield Hoard. Plate F, No. 6, is a perfect specimen, while No. 7 has been much used, the cutting edge and the socket being broken.

#### THE FERRULES.

The long thin tubes, illustrated on Plate I, are known as ferrules, and were probably used to protect the ends of the wooden spear-shafts. The most remarkable thing about them is the smallness of the diameter. The wooden shafts themselves must have been considerably thicker and stronger than the ferrules to be of much service. The illustration No. 1, Plate B, indicates the way in which the ferrule was, in all probability, attached to the shaft. In every ferrule there is a small pin hole and in most cases two, but, unlike the pin-holes in the spear-head, they are not placed diametrically opposite, so that in no case could the pin have passed right through the metal and wood. The pin-holes appear to be placed in an irregular fashion and are rarely close to the socket end of the ferrule. The ferrules are made of rather thick metal and are heavy for their size. There are eight complete specimens of ferrules in the hoard, and five fragments.

#### METAL PATTERNS.

The ancient workers in bronze must have discovered the art of casting articles in moulds at an early stage of their experiments, since the vast majority of the implements and weapons, which they have left behind, have been made by casting. The first process in casting metal is to make a pattern; to-day this is generally made of wood, but the early worker in bronze probably used the copper implement which he had shaped by hammering, and with this he made an impression in

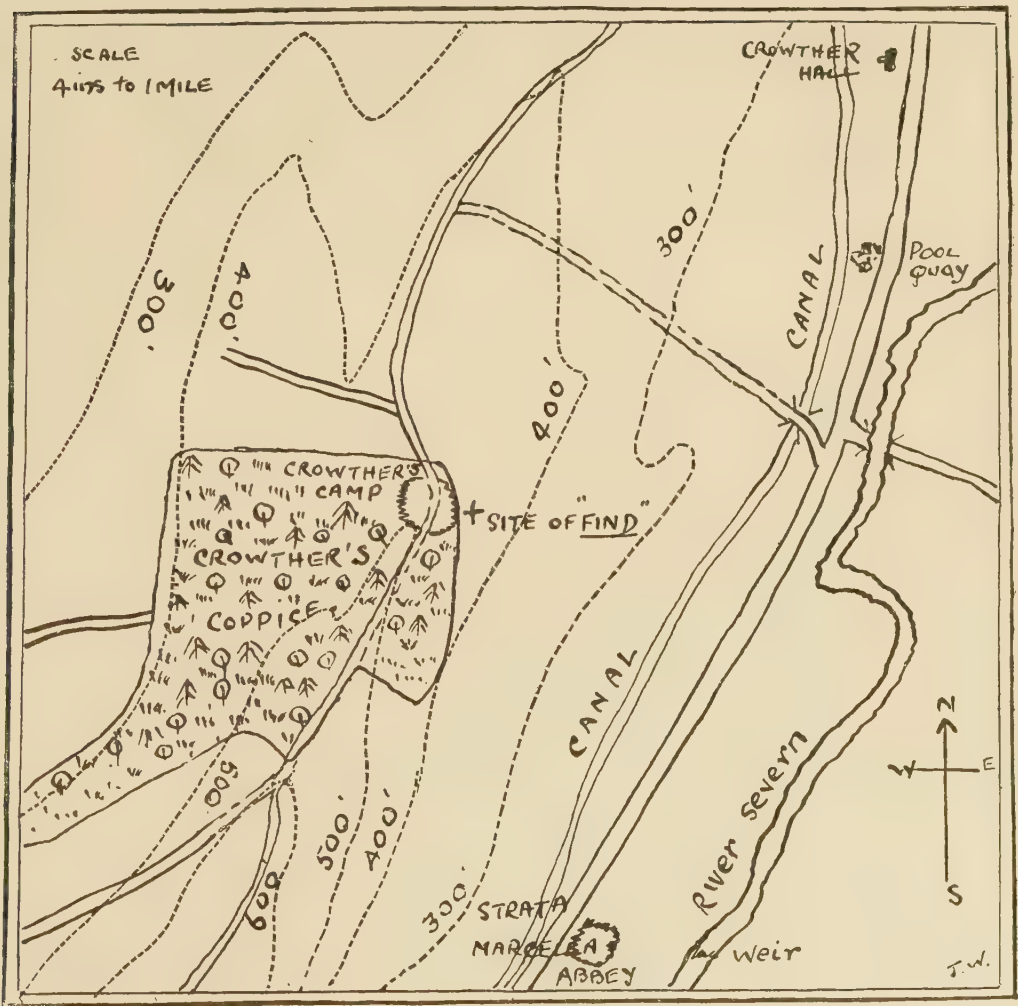
plastic clay, which he afterwards baked until it was hard and dry, to form the mould. The moulds were made in two pieces, and held together by strands of leather or bronze wire. In the case of the spear-head, the first pattern was probably made by moulding clay around the primitive type, illustrated in fig. 3, with the bronze collar attached. When once articles such as palstaves and spear-heads had been manufactured, moulds of clay could always be made by using them as patterns. Towards the close of the Bronze Age when metal became more plentiful the moulds were occasionally made of bronze, and instead of using the weapons as patterns, the bronze worker may have had a stock of solid patterns of varying sizes. No. 7, Plate J, appears to be a fragment of a pattern for a palstave, while Nos. 8 and 9 illustrate a solid bronze pattern for moulding a hollow spear-head. No. 9 is a portion of the socket and has a cylindrical cross piece for making an impression for the pin-holes. The illustration No. 10 is a fragment of a pattern for some unknown article.

#### THE FUSED BRONZE AND THE SCRAP METAL.

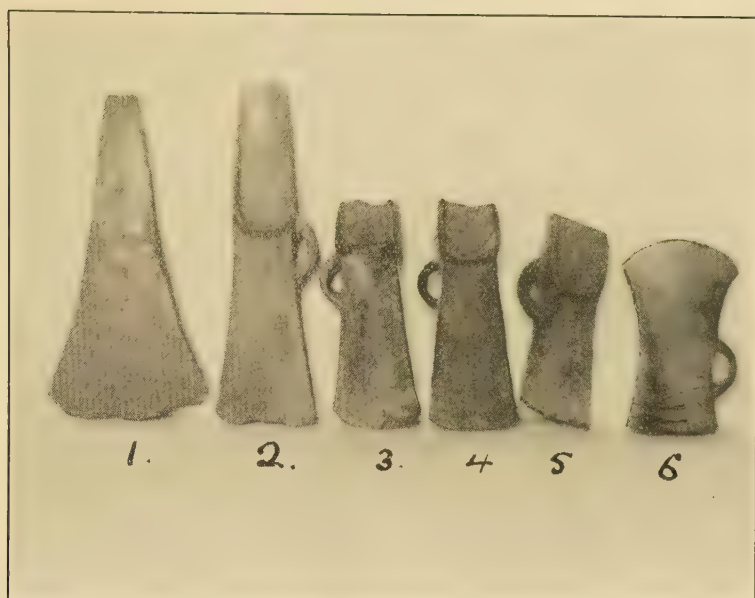
Plate K, No. 1, illustrates the fragmental remains of palstaves, chapes, etc., which had been collected by the founder for remelting. The illustration of No. 2, shows the fused metal. This had evidently been run into oval-shaped moulds probably made of sand. Unfortunately no analysis of the alloy in this hoard has been made, but if such an analysis were taken it would in all probability be found, that the proportion of copper and tin would be approximately ten of copper to one of tin. Numerous experiments have been carried out with the alloy of bronze implements, found in other parts of the world, and from these it is fairly evident, that the bronze founders have learnt from experience, that the best cutting edge could be obtained from an alloy which contained about ninety per cent. of copper and ten per cent. of tin. The proportion of tin seems to vary from eight to eleven per cent.

An analysis of some flat celts from Ireland shows, that they contain only about one per cent. of tin, and it can be taken almost as a general rule, that the primitive bronze weapons have a low percentage of tin. If an analysis of the bronze, of the flat celt No. 1, Plate C, were taken a more accurate calculation of the date of its origin could be made, and indeed a close comparison between it and the Irish flat celts might indicate trade relationships between Montgomeryshire and Ireland in prehistoric days.

In concluding this article I should like to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Right Honourable the Earl of Powis for kindly allowing me to spend several days at Powis Castle to make the illustrations and to obtain full details for the Schedule, also to Harold J. E. Peake, Esq., for reading through the scrip and offering several important suggestions, which I have incorporated in the work. I have also to thank Mr. Bunnage, Photographer, Welshpool, for advice and help in producing the photographic plates, and Mrs. Ward for assistance with the sketches in Plates A and B.



| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C      | 1   | <p>FLAT CELT :</p> <p>Length = 148 millimetres</p> <p>Width { butt = 21       "</p> <p>          { edge = 75       "</p> <p>Thickness = 12       "</p> <p>Weight = 392·6 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Good.       Green Patina.</p>                                                                                     |
| C      | 2   | <p>SINGLE-LOOPED PALSTAVE :</p> <p>Length = 152 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 22       "</p> <p>          { centre = 29       "</p> <p>          { edge = 45       "</p> <p>Thickness (centre) = 32       "</p> <p>Weight = 444 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Good.       Green Patina.</p>                         |
| C      | 3   | <p>SINGLE-LOOPED PALSTAVE :</p> <p>Length = 101 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 26       "</p> <p>          { centre = 29       "</p> <p>          { edge = 40       "</p> <p>Thickness (centre) = 33       "</p> <p>Weight = 286·4 grammes.</p> <p>Condition:—Upper part of butt broken off.<br/>Green Patina.</p> |



Flat celt, Palstave and Socketed celt.  
(Powis Castle).



Plate C.

Flanged celts, Socketed celts and Palstave.  
(Shrewsbury Museum)



| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C      | 4   | <p>SINGLE-LOOPED PALSTAVE :</p> <p>Length = 102 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 26        "</p> <p>          { centre = 28       "</p> <p>          { edge = 39       "</p> <p>Thickness (centre) = 30       "</p> <p>Weight = 292·6 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Upper portion missing. Green Patina.</p>                             |
| C      | 5   | <p>SINGLE-LOOPED PALSTAVE :</p> <p>Length = 91 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 27       "</p> <p>          { centre = 29       "</p> <p>          { edge = 34       "</p> <p>Thickness (centre) = 36       "</p> <p>Weight = 341·8 grammes.</p> <p>Condition:—Much worn and corroded, butt and cutting edge broken. Green Patina.</p> |
| C      | 6   | <p>SOCKETED CELT :</p> <p>Length = 84 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 40       "</p> <p>          { edge = 51       "</p> <p>Thickness (butt) = 36       "</p> <p>Weight = 247·2 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Perfect. Green Patina.</p>                                                                                               |

| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C      | 7   | <p>FLANGED CELT WITH SLIGHT STOP-RIDGE :</p> <p>Length = 101 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 32     ,,</p> <p>          { centre = —     ,,</p> <p>          { edge = 50     ,,</p> <p>Thickness (centre) = —</p> <p>Weight = 326 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Butt damaged and cracked.<br/>Brown Patina.</p> |
| C      | 8   | <p>FLANGED CELT WITH SLIGHT STOP-RIDGE :</p> <p>Length = 102 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 24     ,,</p> <p>          { centre = —     ,,</p> <p>          { edge = 43     ,,</p> <p>Thickness = —     ,,</p> <p>Weight = 234 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Greenish-brown Patina.</p>                        |
| C      | 9   | <p>SOCKETED CELT :</p> <p>Length = 58 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 32     ,,</p> <p>          { edge = 46     ,,</p> <p>Thickness (butt) = 32     ,,</p> <p>Weight = 128 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Perfect.     Brown Patina.</p>                                                                        |

| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C      | 10  | <p>SOCKETED CELT :</p> <p>Length = 82 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 43     "</p> <p>          { edge = 56     "</p> <p>Thickness (butt) = —</p> <p>Weight = 149 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Perfect.     Dark Brown Patina.</p>                                                                |
| C      | 11  | <p>SINGLE-LOOPEd PALSTAVE :</p> <p>Length = 101 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt (missing)</p> <p>          { centre = --     "</p> <p>          { edge = 40     "</p> <p>Thickness (centre) =</p> <p>Weight = 285 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Butt missing.     Pale Green Patina.</p>             |
| D      | 2   | <p>SINGLE-LOOPEd PALSTAVE :</p> <p>Length = 103 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 26     "</p> <p>          { centre = —     "</p> <p>          { edge = 44     "</p> <p>Thickness (centre) = 32     "</p> <p>Weight = 291 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Broken, Butt missing.     Green Patina.</p> |

| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| D      | 1   | <p>SPEAR-HEAD :</p> <p>Length = 224 millimetres</p> <p>Width { socket (diameter) 29     "</p> <p>          shoulder           43     "</p> <p>Weight = 174 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Perfect.       Golden Bronze.</p>                                                                          |
| D      | 3   | <p>SPEAR-HEAD.</p> <p>Length = 184 millimetres</p> <p>Width { socket (diameter) 29     "</p> <p>          shoulder         = 50     "</p> <p>          edge (when<br/>                point missing) 34     "</p> <p>Weight = 272 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Point missing.   Green Patina.</p>  |
| D      | 4   | <p>SPEAR-HEAD :</p> <p>Length = 246 millimetres</p> <p>Width { socket (diameter) 30     "</p> <p>          shoulder         = 52     "</p> <p>          edge (when<br/>                point missing) 23     "</p> <p>Weight = 303·4 grammes</p> <p>Condition:—Point missing.   Green Patina.</p> |

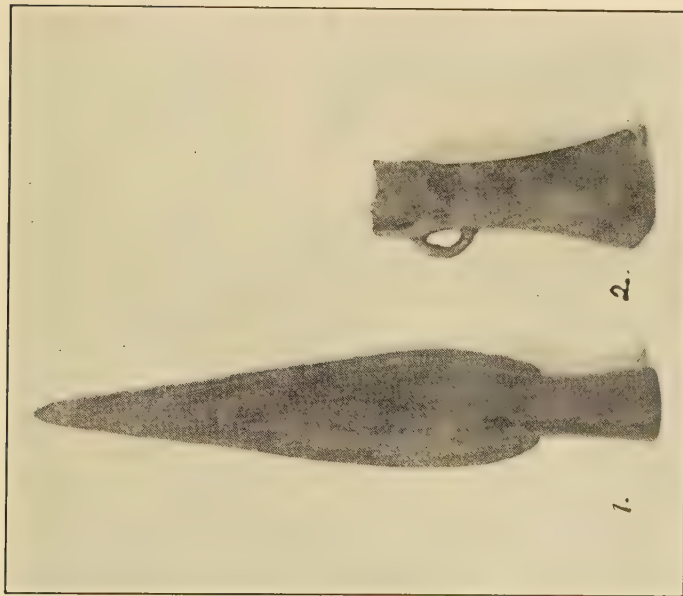
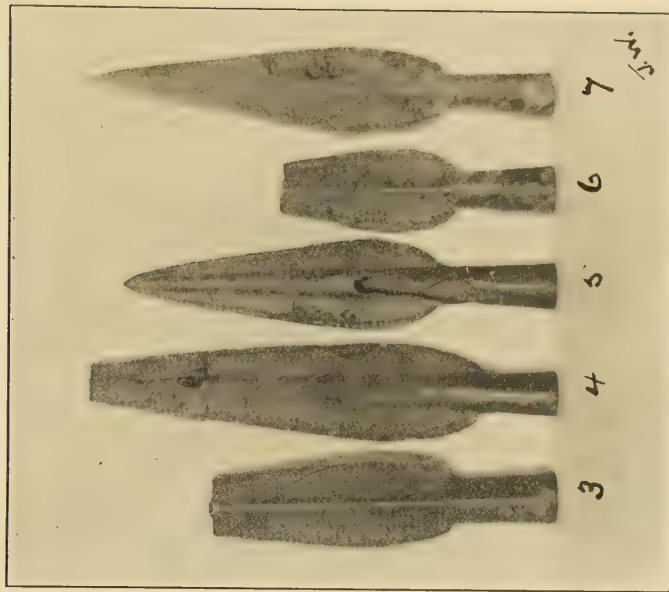


Plate D. Spear-head and Palstave.  
(Ludlow Museum).

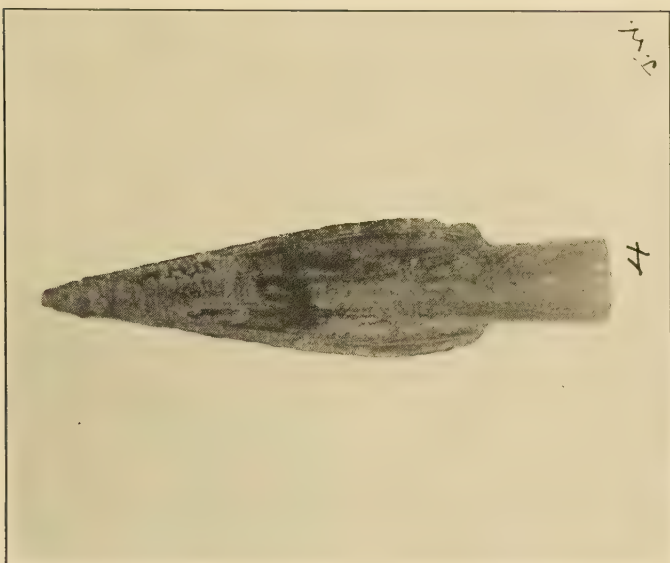


Spear-heads.  
(Powis Castle).



| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| D      | 5   | <p>SPEAR-HEAD.</p> <p>Length = 229 millimetres</p> <p>Width { socket (diameter) 25·5 „</p> <p>          shoulder = 50·5 „</p> <p>Weight = 174·5 grammes</p> <p>Condition:—Socket broken, otherwise good.<br/>Brown and Green Patina.</p>                                 |
| D      | 6   | <p>SPEAR-HEAD :</p> <p>Length = 146 millimetres</p> <p>Width { socket (diameter) 27 „</p> <p>          shoulder = 45 „</p> <p>          edge (when point missing) 23 „</p> <p>Weight = 150·6 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Point missing, edge worn.<br/>Green Patina.</p> |
| D      | 7   | <p>SPEAR-HEAD :</p> <p>Length = 245 millimetres</p> <p>Width { socket (diameter) 26 „</p> <p>          shoulder = 47·5 „</p> <p>Weight = 260·7 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Corroded, but otherwise good.<br/>Green Patina.</p>                                           |

| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| E      | 1   | <p>SPEAR-HEAD, LOOP-HOLES IN BLADE :</p> <p>Length = 176 millimetres</p> <p>Width { socket (diameter) 26·5 „</p> <p>          shoulder = 50 „</p> <p>Weight = 181 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Point missing. Pale Green Patina.</p>       |
| E      | 2   | <p>SPEAR-HEAD :</p> <p>Length = 175 millimetres</p> <p>Width { socket (diameter) 27 „</p> <p>          shoulder = 52 „</p> <p>Weight = 230 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Point missing, socket split. Pale Green Patina.</p>                |
| E      | 3   | <p>PART OF LEAF-SHAPED SWORD :</p> <p>Length = 105 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = —</p> <p>          bottom = 46 „</p> <p>Thickness (top) = 7 „</p> <p>Weight = 103 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Fragment only. Pale Green Patina.</p> |



Spear-head.  
(Powysland Museum).



**Plate E.** Spear-head and Fragment of Sword.  
(Shrewsbury Museum).



| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| E      | 4   | <p>SPEAR-HEAD : (Powysland Museum).</p> <p>Length = 157 millimetres</p> <p>Width { socket (diam.) = 22     ,,<br/>          shoulder = 38     ,,</p> <p>Weight = 129 grammes</p> <p>Condition:—Perfect.     Green Patina.</p>                                                                    |
| F      | 1   | <p>SPEAR-HEAD : reconstructed, 3 parts.</p> <p>Length — millimetres</p> <p>Width { socket (diam.) = 26     ,,<br/>          shoulder = 51     ,,</p> <p>Weight = 298·8 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Fragments only, 3 parts.<br/>Portion of spear point wedged into socket.<br/>Green Patina.</p> |
| F      | 2   | <p>SPEAR-HEAD : Ornamented blade, two loop-holes.</p> <p>Length = 320 millimetres</p> <p>Width { socket (diam.) = 26     ,,<br/>          shoulder = 56     ,,</p> <p>Weight = 313 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—One edge a little blunted,<br/>otherwise excellent.     Green.</p>                |

| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| F      | 3   | <p>BLADE OF LEAF-SHAPED SWORD :</p> <p>Length = 335 millimetres</p> <p>Width { butt = 35 „</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Greatest width 43 „</p> <p>Weight = 419·4 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Cutting edge slightly chipped.<br/>Hilt missing. Green Patina.</p>                                                                                     |
| F      | 4   | <p>PART OF SWORD BLADE :</p> <p>Length = 280 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 33 „</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">centre = 34 „</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">edge = 21 „</p> <p>Weight = 284·6 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Broken in two parts and bent<br/>as if some weight had been pressed upon<br/>it. Point and hilt missing. Green.</p> |
| F      | 4A  | <p>PORTION OF SWORD-HILT WITH SLOT :</p> <p>Length = 80 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 27 „</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">centre = 25 „</p> <p>Weight = 56·9 grammes.</p> <p>Condition:—Top part of hilt only, much<br/>worn. Green.</p>                                                                                                          |

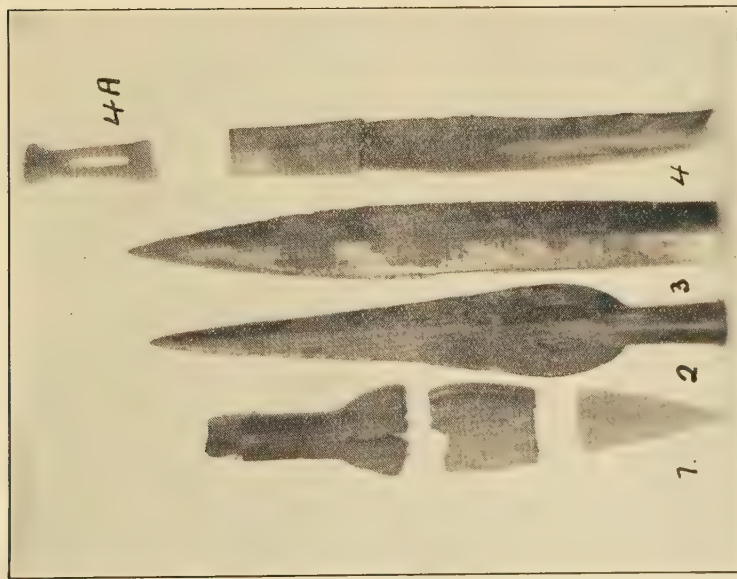
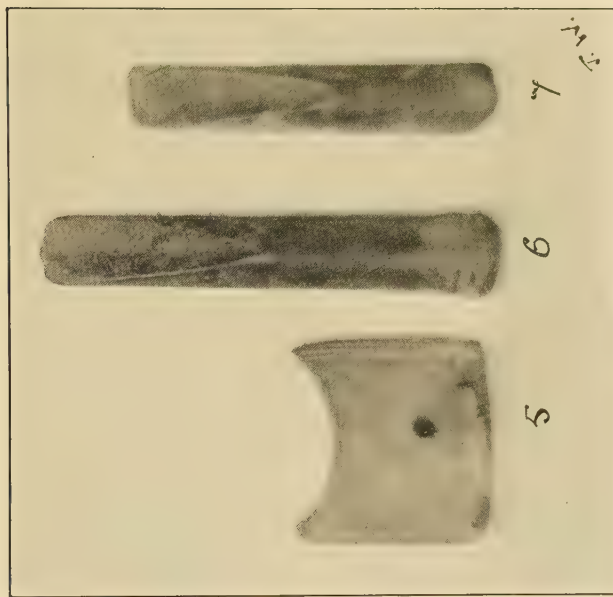


**Plate F.** Spear-heads and Leaf-shaped Swords.  
(Powis Castle).



Scabbard tip and Gouge.  
(Powis Castle).



| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| F      | 5   | <p>SCABBARD TIP :</p> <p>Length = 48 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 40   ,,<br/>                 centre = 48   ,,<br/>                 edge (base) = 49   ,,</p> <p>Thickness = 15   ,,</p> <p>Weight = 61·3 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Good.   Green Patina.</p> |
| F      | 6   | <p>GOUGE :</p> <p>Length = 105 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { socket (diam.) 21   ,,<br/>                 edge = 16   ,,</p> <p>Weight = 101·4 grammes.</p> <p>Condition:—Cutting edge chipped, other-wise good.   Green Patina.</p>                                      |
| F      | 7   | <p>GOUGE</p> <p>Length = 86 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { socket (diam.) 18   ,,<br/>                 edge = 16   ,,</p> <p>Weight = 72·5 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Socket broken, pin-holes much corroded, edge worn.   Green Patina.</p>                             |

| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| G      | 1   | <p>SCABBARD TIP :</p> <p>Length = 304 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 49 „</p> <p>          { point = 14 „</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 20 „</p> <p>              { point = 5 „</p> <p>Weight = 157·0 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Broken in two, butt broken.<br/>Green Patina.</p> |
| G      | 2   | <p>SCABBARD TIP :</p> <p>Length = 347 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 56 „</p> <p>          { point = 16 „</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 16 „</p> <p>              { point = 4 „</p> <p>Weight = 166·4 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Butt-end missing. Green Patina.</p>               |
| G      | 3   | <p>SCABBARD TIP :</p> <p>Length = 357 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 50 „</p> <p>          { point = 12 „</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 20 „</p> <p>              { point = 5 „</p> <p>Weight = 298·8 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Perfect. Green Patina.</p>                        |

| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| G      | 4   | <p>SCABBARD TIP :</p> <p>Length = 379 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 52     ,,</p> <p>          { point = 17     ,,</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 16     ,,</p> <p>              { point = 5     ,,</p> <p>Weight = 295·2 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Butt slightly broken, otherwise excellent.     Green and Brown Patina.</p> |
| G      | 5   | <p>SCABBARD TIP :</p> <p>Length = 290 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 48     ,,</p> <p>          { point = 15     ,,</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 20     ,,</p> <p>              { point = 15     ,,</p> <p>Weight = 134·2 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Badly broken.     Green Patina.</p>                                       |
| G      | 6   | <p>SCABBARD TIP :</p> <p>Length = 300 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 46     ,,</p> <p>          { point = 14     ,,</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 17     ,,</p> <p>              { point = 5     ,,</p> <p>Weight = 201·2 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Excellent.     Green Patina.</p>                                           |

| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| G      | 7   | <p>SCABBARD TIP :</p> <p>Length = 314 millimetres</p> <p>Width { butt = 46       ,,</p> <p>          { point = 11       ,,</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 16       ,,</p> <p>              { point = 4       ,,</p> <p>Weight = 206·8 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Butt broken.       Green Patina.</p>                        |
| G      | 8   | <p>SCABBARD TIP : Point missing.</p> <p>Length = 190 millimetres</p> <p>Width { butt = 50       ,,</p> <p>          { (point) edge = 23       ,,</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 18       ,,</p> <p>              { edge = 4       ,,</p> <p>Weight = 164·3 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Point missing.       Green Patina.</p> |
| G      | 9   | <p>SCABBARD TIP :</p> <p>Length = 250 millimetres</p> <p>Width { butt = 39       ,,</p> <p>          { point = 13       ,,</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 18       ,,</p> <p>              { point = 5       ,,</p> <p>Weight = 112·6 grammes</p> <p>Condition:—Butt broken, otherwise good.<br/>Green Patina.</p>            |

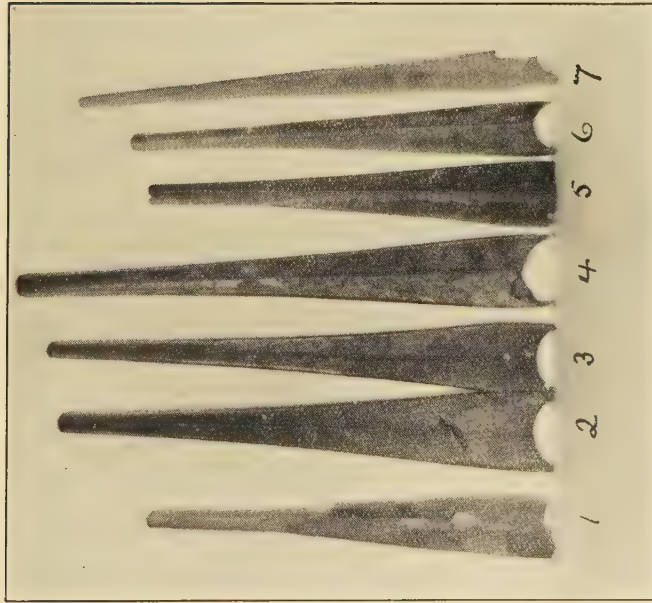
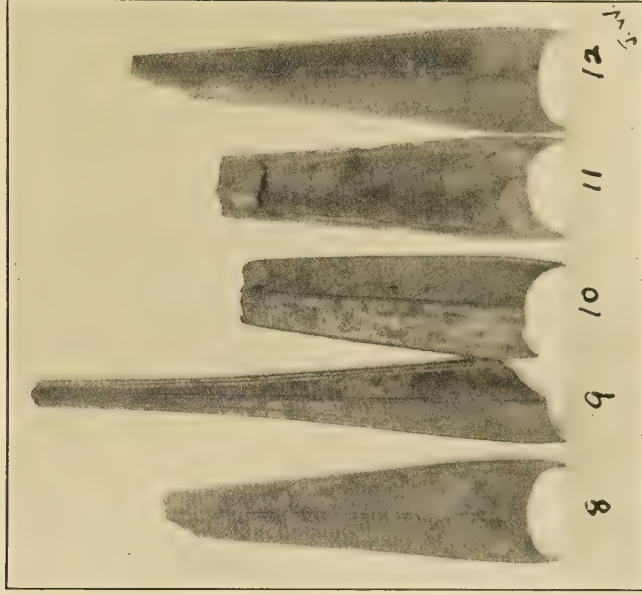


**Plate G.**

Scabbard tips.  
(Powis Castle).

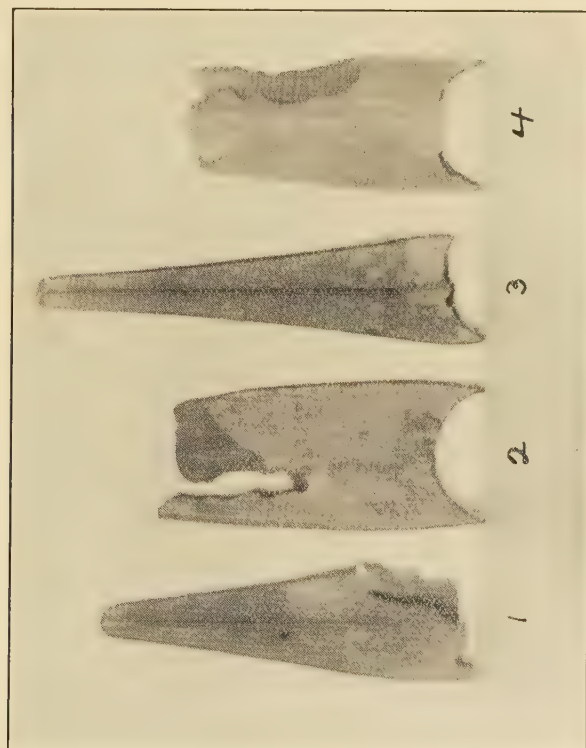


Scabbard tips.  
(Powis Castle).

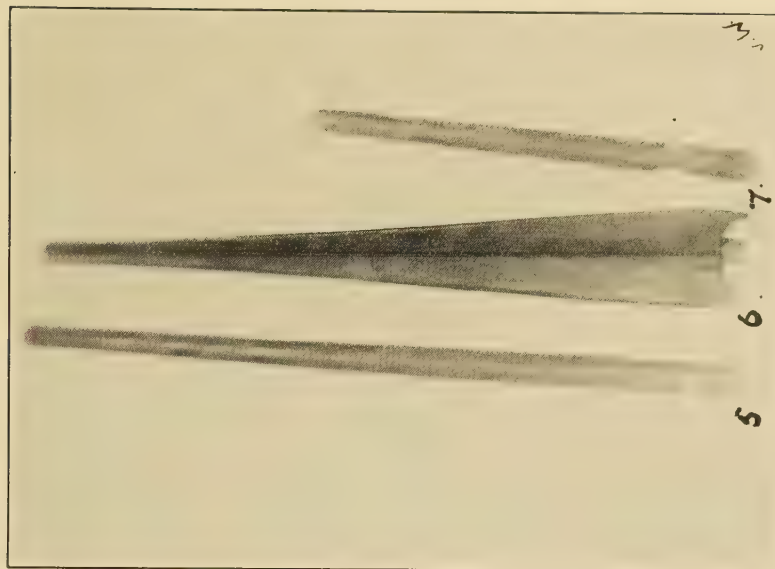


| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| G      | 10  | <p>SCABBARD TIP: Point missing.</p> <p>Length = 154 millimetres</p> <p>Width { butt = 49       "</p> <p>          { edge = 31       "</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 16       "</p> <p>              { edge = 5       "</p> <p>Weight = 102·7 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Butt broken. Point missing.</p>                              |
| G      | 11  | <p>SCABBARD TIP: Point missing.</p> <p>Length = 165 millimetres</p> <p>Width { butt = 48       "</p> <p>          { edge = 30       "</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 11       "</p> <p>              { edge = 5       "</p> <p>Weight = 95·6 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Badly broken, one side missing,<br/>point missing. Green.</p> |
| G      | 12  | <p>SCABBARD TIP: Point missing.</p> <p>Length = 190 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 50       "</p> <p>          { edge = 34       "</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 12       "</p> <p>              { edge = 5       "</p> <p>Weight = 84·4 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Point missing. Green.</p>                                    |

| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| H      | 1   | <p>SCABBARD TIP :</p> <p>Length = 135 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 42     "</p> <p>          { point = 13     "</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 17     "</p> <p>              { point = 4     "</p> <p>Weight = 67·2 grammes.</p> <p>Condition:—Butt broken and part missing.<br/>Green Patina.</p>                        |
| H      | 2   | <p>SCABBARD TIP : Point missing.</p> <p>Length = 115 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 52     "</p> <p>          { edge = 43     "</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 20     "</p> <p>              { point (missing)</p> <p>Weight = 79·8 grammes.</p> <p>Condition:—Very poor, more than half<br/>missing.     Green Patina.</p> |
| H      | 3   | <p>SCABBARD TIP :</p> <p>Length = 155 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 39     "</p> <p>          { point = 12     "</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 12     "</p> <p>              { point = 4     "</p> <p>Weight = 50·5 grammes.</p> <p>Condition:—Butt broken, but otherwise good.<br/>Green Patina.</p>                     |



Scabbard tips.  
(Powis Castle).



Ferrules and Scabbard tip.  
(Shrewsbury Museum).



| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| H      | 4   | <p>SCABBARD TIP : Point missing.</p> <p>Length = 104 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 46        "</p> <p>          { edge = 36        "</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 18       "</p> <p>              { point (missing)</p> <p>Weight = 79.8 grammes.</p> <p>Condition:—Very poor, more than half missing.       Green Patina.</p> |
| H      | 5   | <p>FERRULE :</p> <p>Length = 355 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { socket (diam.) = 17       "</p> <p>          { point ( " ) = 14       "</p> <p>Weight = 188 grammes.</p> <p>Condition : Perfect.       Green Patina.</p>                                                                                                            |
| H      | 6   | <p>SCABBARD TIP :</p> <p>Length = 350 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 46        "</p> <p>          { point = 15       "</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 19       "</p> <p>              { point = 5       "</p> <p>Weight = 269 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Perfect.       Green Patina.</p>                                        |
| H      | 7   | <p>FERRULE :</p> <p>Length = 225 millimetres</p> <p>Width { socket (diam.) = 18       "</p> <p>          { point (missing)</p> <p>Weight = 89 grammes</p> <p>Condition:—Fragment only, point missing.       Green Patina.</p>                                                                                                    |



| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I      | 4   | <p>FERRULE :</p> <p>Length = 280 millimetres</p> <p>Width { socket (diam.) = 17       ,,</p> <p>          point (   ,,   ) = 9       ,,</p> <p>Weight = 153·8 grammes.</p> <p>Condition:—Broken in two parts. Green Patina.</p>     |
| I      | 5   | <p>FERRULE :</p> <p>Length = 278 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { socket (diam.) = 17       ,,</p> <p>          point (   ,,   ) = 13       ,,</p> <p>Weight = 140·7 grammes.</p> <p>Condition:—Good. Green Patina.</p>                  |
| I      | 6   | <p>FERRULE :</p> <p>Length = 347 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { socket (diam.) = 16       ,,</p> <p>          point (   ,,   ) = 14       ,,</p> <p>Weight = 183·4 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Excellent. Green and Brown.</p>         |
| I      | 7   | <p>FERRULE :</p> <p>Length = 392 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { socket (diam.) = 19       ,,</p> <p>          point (   ,,   ) = 14       ,,</p> <p>Weight = 179·8 grammes.</p> <p>Condition:—Excellent. Green &amp; Brown Patina.</p> |

| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I      | 8   | <p>FERRULE :</p> <p>Length = 296 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { socket (diam.) = 19        „</p> <p>          { point ( „ ) = 11        „</p> <p>Weight = 144·2 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Socket slightly broken. Green and Brown Patina.</p>          |
| I      | 9   | <p>FERRULE :</p> <p>Length = 269 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { socket (diam.) = 16        „</p> <p>          { point ( „ ) = 11        „</p> <p>Weight = 95·5 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Broken in two, socket damaged. Green Patina.</p>              |
| J      | 1   | <p>FRAGMENT OF SPEAR-HEAD : Point.</p> <p>Length = 123 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { socket (missing)</p> <p>          { centre = 32        „</p> <p>Weight = 129·3 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Fragment in two parts, much corroded. Green Patina.</p> |

| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| J      | 2   | <p>FRAGMENT OF SHEATH :</p> <p>Length = 56 millimetres.</p> <p>Width (Greatest) = 25 „</p> <p>Thickness = 12 „</p> <p>Weight = 14·5 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Small fragment only, pointed portion. Green Patina.</p>                        |
| J      | 3   | <p>FRAGMENT OF SHEATH : Pointed portion.</p> <p>Length = 78 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 18 „</p> <p>          { edge = 12 „</p> <p>Weight = 32·7 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Crushed and worn. Green Patina.</p>                        |
| J      | 4   | <p>FRAGMENT OF FERRULE : Middle portion.</p> <p>Length = 120 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { socket (diam.) = 27 „</p> <p>          { centre ( „ ) = 17 „</p> <p>Weight = 55·8 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Crushed at both ends. Green Patina.</p> |

| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| J      | 5   | <p>FRAGMENT OF FERRULE : Pointed portion.</p> <p>Length = 148 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { top (diam.) = 19       ,,<br/>          point (   ,,   ) = 15       ,,</p> <p>Weight = 58·79 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—End fragment of ferrule.<br/>                  Green Patina.</p>                                                                     |
| J      | 6   | <p>SPEAR-HEAD : Socketed end.</p> <p>Length = 81 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { socket = 28       ,,<br/>          shoulder = 38       ,,<br/>          edge (broken) = 37       ,,</p> <p>Weight = 71·1 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Crushed, worn and corroded.<br/>                  Green Patina.</p>                                                   |
| J      | 7   | <p>SOLID BRONZE PATTERN for a Palstave :</p> <p>Length = 75 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { top = 43       ,,<br/>          centre = 27       ,,</p> <p>Thickness { top = 10       ,,<br/>              centre = 24       ,,</p> <p>Weight = 269·2 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Rough and unpolished, much<br/>                  corroded. Green Patina.</p> |

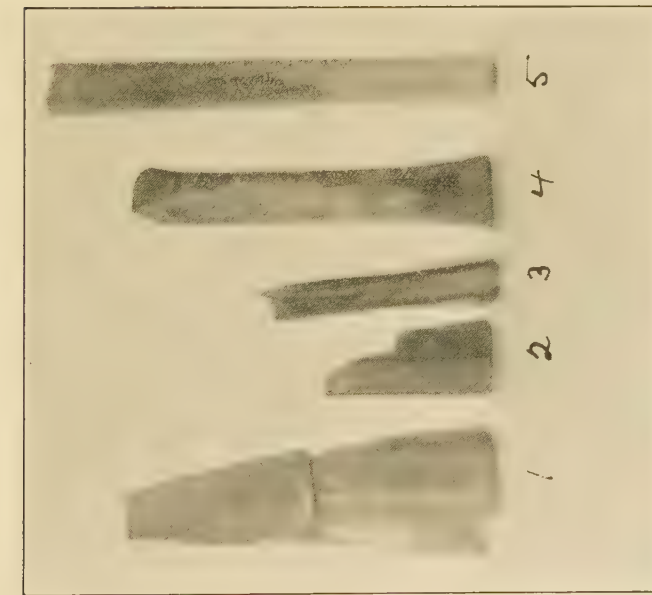
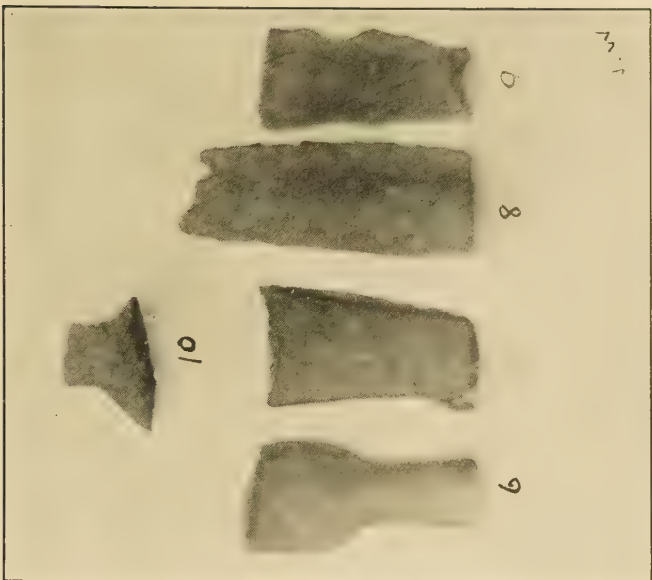


**Plate J.** Fragments of Spear point, Scabbard tips  
and Ferrules.  
(Powis Castle).



Fragments of Spear-head cores and patterns.  
(Powis Castle).



| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| J      | 8   | <p>SOLID BRONZE PATTERN for Spear-head :</p> <p>Length = 104 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 36    ,,<br/>          centre = 42    ,,<br/>          edge = 30    ,,</p> <p>Thickness { butt = 18    ,,<br/>              edge = 10    ,,</p> <p>Weight = 213·6 grammes.</p> <p>Condition:—Middle part only, unpolished.<br/>Green Patina.</p> |
| J      | 9   | <p>SOCKETED PORTION OF PATTERN with Bar<br/>for Pin-hole :</p> <p>Length = 75 millimetres</p> <p>Width { socket = 27    ,,<br/>          shoulder = 38    ,,</p> <p>Weight = 256·6 grammes</p> <p>Condition :—Broken, unpolished.   Green<br/>Patina.</p>                                                                                        |
| J      | 10  | <p>FRAGMENT OF PATTERN of unknown weapon:</p> <p>Length = 31 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { butt = 22    ,,<br/>          shoulder = 46    ,,</p> <p>Thickness { shoulder = 23    ,,<br/>              butt = 4    ,,</p> <p>Weight = 85·8 grammes.</p> <p>Condition:—Fragment only, much corroded<br/>and unpolished.   Green Patina.</p>          |

| PLATE. | No. | DESCRIPTION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| K      | 1   | <p>FRAGMENTS OF SPEAR-HEADS, SCABBARD-TIPS, PALSTAVES, etc. :</p> <p>12 Pieces.</p> <p>Total weight = 789 grammes.</p>                                                                                                                                |
| K      | 2   | <p>FUSED BRONZE ALLOY :</p> <p>39 Pieces. Some oval in shape as if the metal had been run into oval-shaped moulds.</p> <p>Total weight = 1031·0 grammes.</p>                                                                                          |
| A      | 1A  | <p>FETRULE : British Museum. Sketch only.</p> <p>Length = 348 millimetres.</p> <p>Width { socket (diam.) = 18        „</p> <p>          { point ( „ ) = 14        „</p> <p>Weight = 185 grammes.</p> <p>Condition :—Perfect.        Green Patina.</p> |

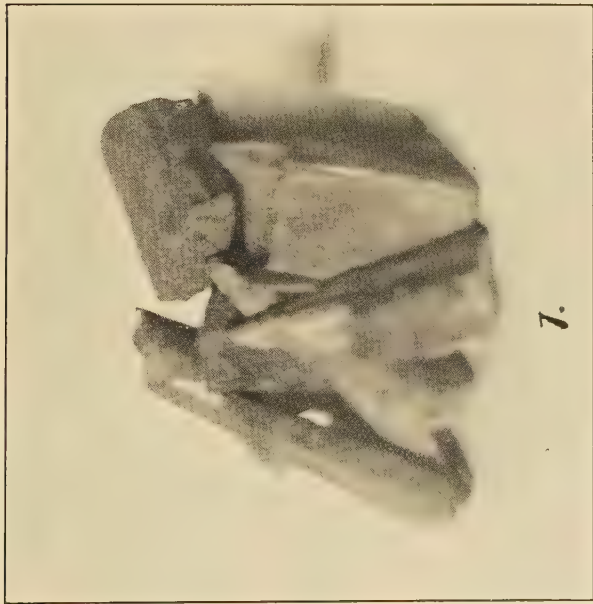
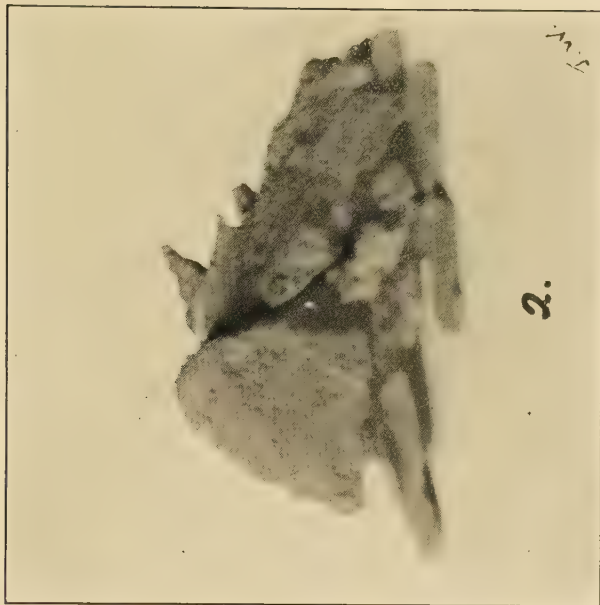


**Plate K.** Fragments of Bronze Implements of  
various kinds.  
(Powis Castle).



Fused Bronze Alloy.  
(Powis Castle).



## THE FORDEN GAER.

## SECOND INTERIM REPORT (EXCAVATIONS OF 1928)

BY F. N. PRYCE, F.S.A., AND T. DAVIES PRYCE, F.S.A.

[Reprinted from "*Archaeologia Cambrensis*," June, 1929.]

THE Powysland Club continued in 1928 the exploration of this site, working with 6 men from July 25 to August 26. We would record the indebtedness of the Club to Col. G. R. D. Harrison and to Mr. Thomas Williams, who again gave us free access to the ground and afforded us every facility.<sup>1</sup> We also wish to tender our thanks to the Society of Antiquaries of London for a contribution of £5 and particularly to an anonymous donor for the gift of £20 towards the expenses incurred in the employment of ex-service men.

## I.—THE EXCAVATIONS.

The second season's work was confined to the interior, mainly to the S.E. quarter (Fig. 1). The diagonal trench of the previous year through the S.E. angle defences was prolonged to the centre of the fort, and a parallel trench was drawn 15 yards S. of this. Between the two the N.-S. road, together with part of the area of most intense occupation, was exposed. The diagonal was prolonged a short distance into the western field, and trial trenches were cut to determine the nature and extent of the presumed headquarters building, the complete excavation of which is deferred to another season.

It may be recalled that as a result of the first season's<sup>2</sup> work on the defences, three periods seemed indicated in the history of the site:—

- (1) An initial Flavian military occupation.
- (2) A rebuild of the defences of mid-second century date.
- (3) A later occupation, marked by refacings of the rampart.

<sup>1</sup> Our thanks are also due to Miss L. M. Weber, B.A., for most valuable assistance ; to Mr. Stanley Davies, Secretary of the Excavations Committee ; to the Corporation, County School, and Ambulance Association of Welshpool for the loan of tools ; and to Messrs. T. Simpson Jones (Secretary of the Powysland Club), J. B. Willans, Frank Lloyd, Norman and Ian Coupland, Dodd, Poundley, and Jehu. The site was visited on behalf of the Ancient Monuments Board by Drs. Cyril Fox and R. E. M. Wheeler. We are indebted to Dr. Wheeler for valuable advice during the course of the excavations.

<sup>2</sup> See *Arch. Camb.*, 1927, pp. 353-4.

While these conclusions have been broadly confirmed, the site is now revealed as more complicated and more abnormal than was at first apparent. We propose on present evidence to distinguish

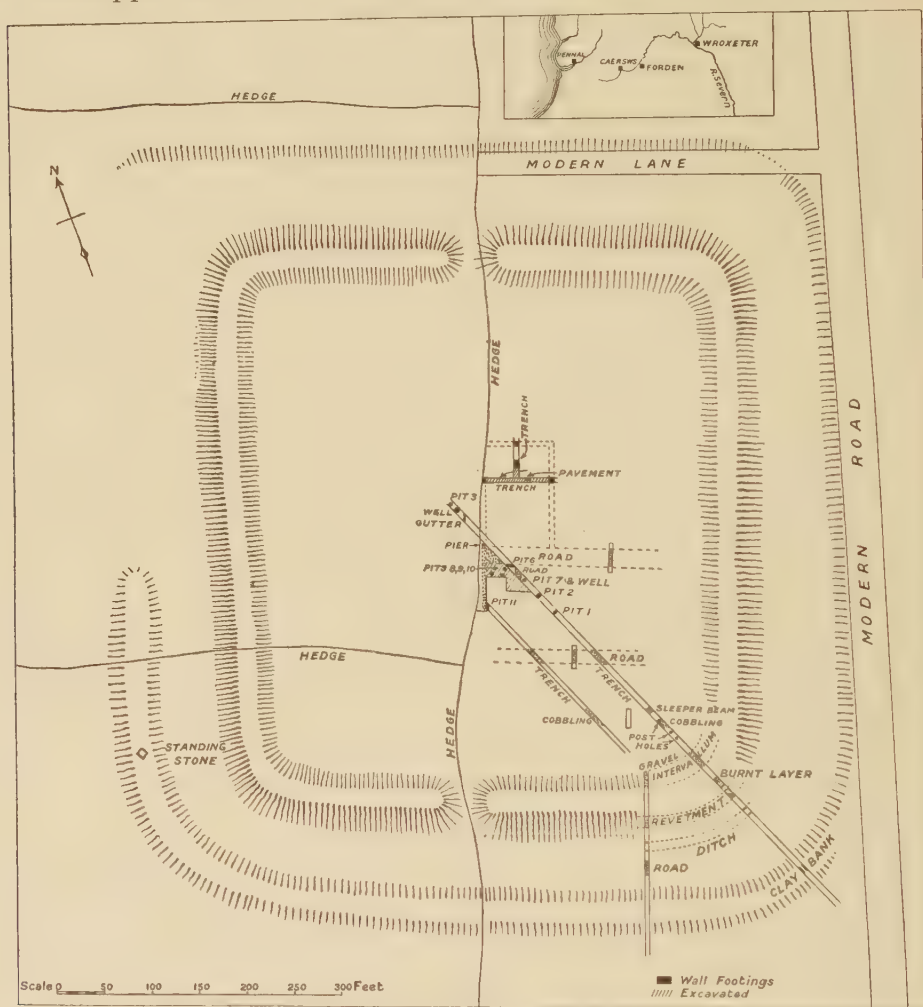


Fig. 1.—The Forden Gaer; excavations of 1927 and 1928.

five periods in its history; whether these periods were continuous or otherwise cannot as yet be determined. They are:—

- 1, a mid-Flavian occupation, apparently not of long duration;

1A, an attenuated occupation, beginning *circa* 90–100 A.D., and probably continuous with

2, when the fort was reconstructed, about 160 A.D., and heavily occupied from that date into the early third century;

3A, an occupation in the central area, the initial date of which is not defined; and

3B, a complete rebuild of 3A, from which it is separated by a burnt layer. This last phase continued well into the second half of the fourth century.

In the following description the different occupation-phases are referred to under their appropriate numbers.

(a) *The North-South Road.*

This was exposed between the diagonal trenches, where the following stratification was observed (Figs. 2-5):—

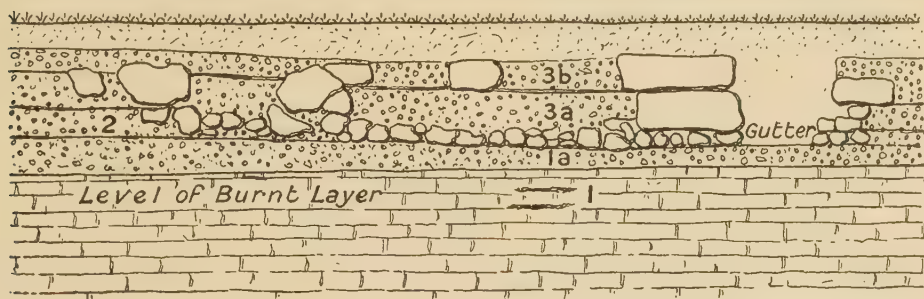


Fig. 2.—Longitudinal section along North-South road at junction with East-West road.  
Scale, 10 ft. = 1 in.

1. Traces of woodwork in the clay, perhaps an anchor for an upright, and a thin burnt layer, from which Samian fragments of mid-Flavian date (S1, S2, S10, S14) were recovered.

1A. A heavily-metalled road of clean river gravel, 10 ins. thick. In loose packing against and slightly over this was found an early denarius of Trajan (p. 47, no. 3) in fresh condition; date 98–99 A.D. It is uncertain whether the packing is part of the original road disintegrated, in which case the coin dates the road, or whether it is a repair, for which the coin provides a *terminus ante quem*.

2. A second road similarly constructed but narrower, the gravelling being set back about 18 in. from the edge of 1A. A substantial gutter of rough quarried stones ran along the side for a length of 24 ft. from the intersection and a ditch carried on

the line of the gutter. In this gutter, sealed by the gravel of the later road 3A, Samian of the second half of the second century was found (S29, S42, S54).

At the cross-roads the surface of this stratum was a smooth cobble paving.

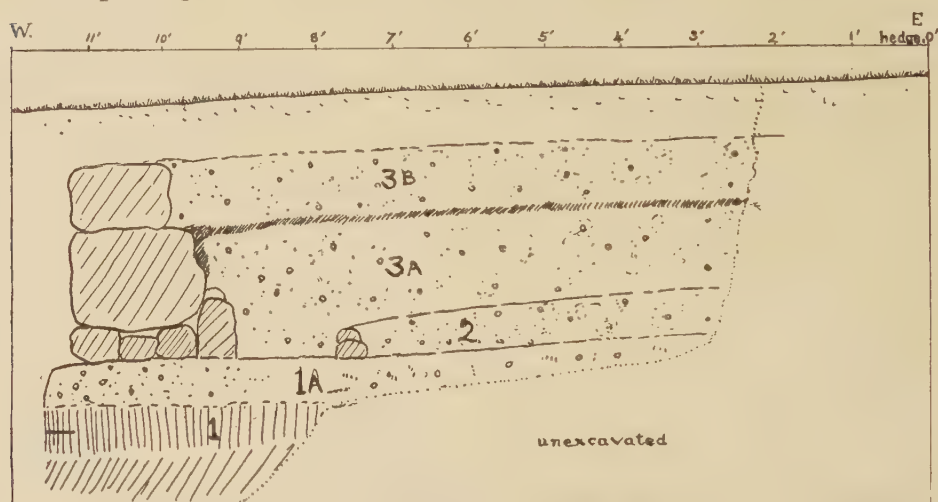


Fig. 3.—Cross section through North-South road.

This road corresponds in level with the lower series of clay floorings (p. 39), also with the lowest stratum of the E.-W. road.

3A. A third road similarly constructed of 10 in. gravel, but wider, the metalling extending over the gutter of 2. Over it was the burnt layer dividing 3A from the still later road 3B; in this layer were fragments of a late mortarium (p. 67, no. 17).

3B. A fourth road of similar character, but showing deterioration in workmanship, the gravel mixed with stones and cobbles; at one point the bed was largely composed of broken roof-tiles; one fragment bore a graffito, the number XIII scratched in the soft clay (Fig. 9, no. 7).

There was no gutter to 3A or 3B, but large rough-hewn stones were set at intervals along the edge. At the rebuild of 3B, this curbing was strengthened by superimposed stones, in some cases propped up with smaller stones to give the effect of a rude buttress.



Fig. 4.—Top level of N.-S. road, showing metalling and buttress-stones of Period 3B. In front, floor-levels of periods 2, 3A, and 3B.



Fig. 5.—Crossing of N.-S. and E.-W. roads fully exposed. The stone gutter of period 2 is shown and one buttress of 3A and 3B is left in position. In the foreground, Pit 11,

A section through the N.-S. road in the "Praetorium" area (see p. 43, fig. 8) showed only two metallings, recognisable as 3A and 3B by the presence of the burnt layer and the inferior character of the top layer in the last occupation.<sup>1</sup> That the N.S. road of 2, the *via praetoria*, should stop short at the praetorium of period 2 is normal.

(b) *The East-West Road.*

(I) Where cut near the centre by the diagonal, the following stratification was obtained:—

1. Traces of woodwork in the clay; two lengths of horizontal timbering about 2 in. apart, perhaps again anchors, or sleeper-beams.

2. A road of 10 in. gravel with stone guttering; under the metalling was a base and side of a Samian Form 37 of mid-second century date (S22).

3A and 3B, two successive road-beds, as in the N.-S. road; no gutter, but stones at intervals on the edge; burnt layer between.

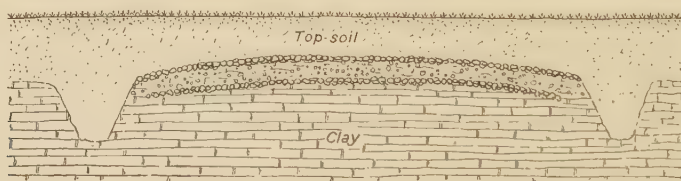


Fig. 6.—The E.-W. road; section outside the area of intensive occupation. Scale, 6 ft. = 1 in.

Against the N. edge of the E.-W. road, just east of the centre line, was a roughly rounded mass of boulder stones arranged in layers and set in clay, about 3 ft. high and 3 ft. across. The purpose of this is not certain, but its construction is similar to that of the wall-foundations of the praetorium (see p. 43); it may be the foundation for a column of an entrance-portico.

(II) The road was also cut across half-way between hedge and rampart, just outside the area of intensive occupation (Fig. 6). This section showed the side ditches and two metallings; the lower of period 2, the upper of 3 (the catastrophe necessitating the rebuild of 3B did not apparently extend beyond the floor areas). Under the lower metalling was Flavian Samian (S13) and grey-black ware, also of early date (Fig. 16, nos. 1, 2).

<sup>1</sup> The mediaeval track is said to have crossed the fort on the line of this road.

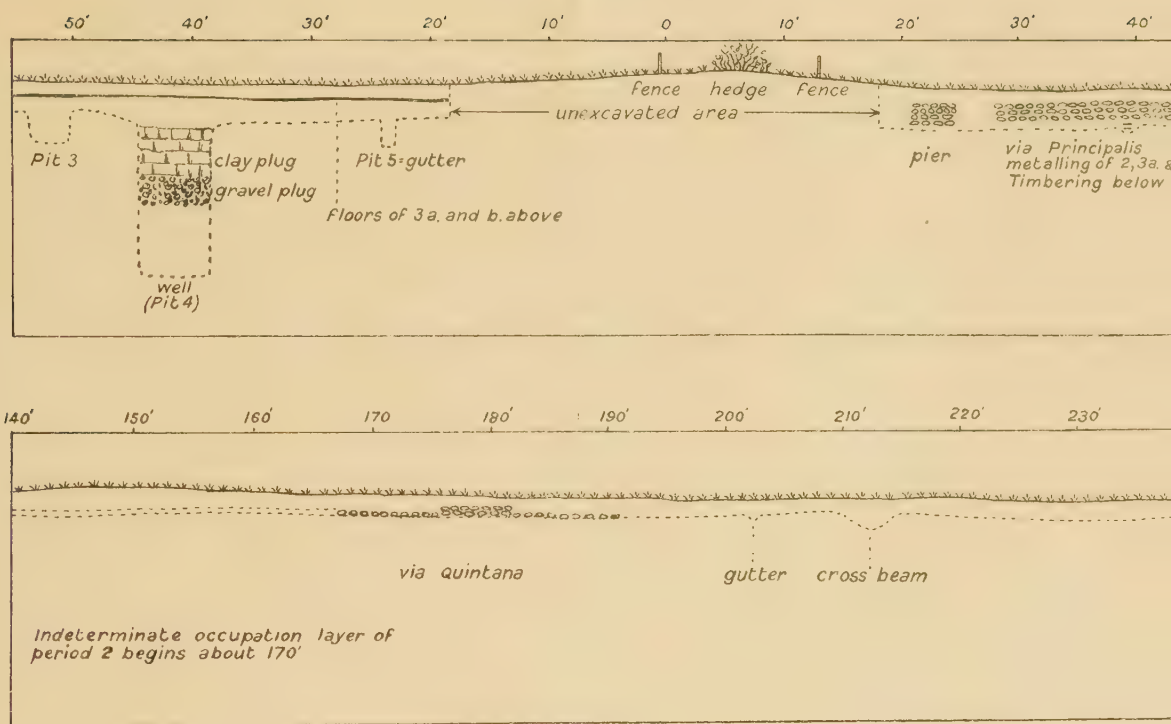
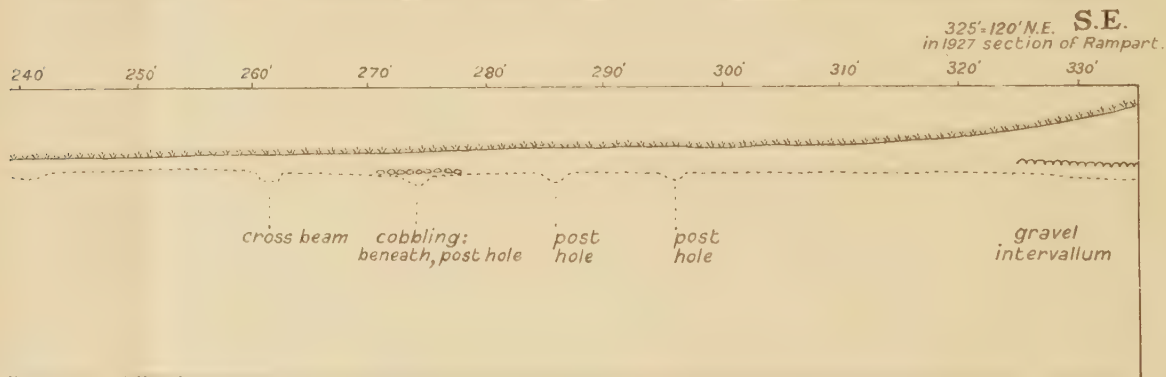
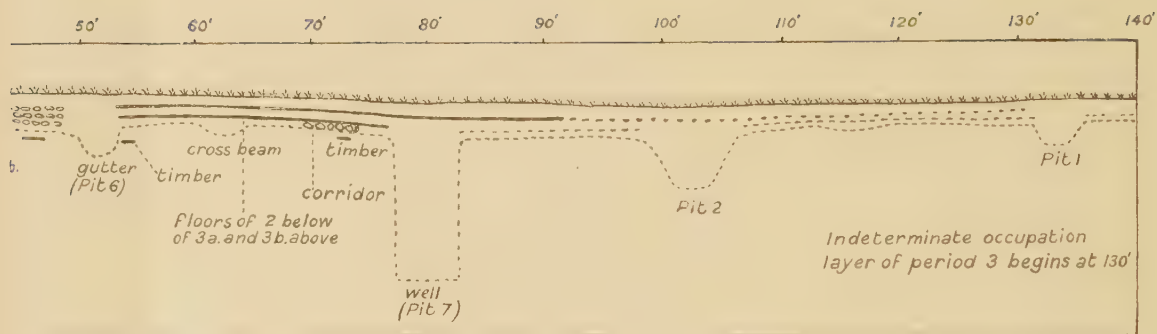


Fig. 7.—Section al



ng diagonal trench.

(c) *The Road System Generally.*

The noteworthy feature of these roads is the consistently heavy and substantial character of the successive metallings. An official, military character at all periods is strongly indicated.

Omitting for the moment 1A of the N.-S. road, both the N.-S. and E.-W. roads tell the same story;<sup>1</sup> a rectangular lay-out with guttered roads in period 2, which is amply dated by the Samian finds to the Antonine age; and the similar lay-out with the buttressed roads of 3A and 3B.

(d) *The S.-E. Sector* (See section, fig. 7).

Corresponding with the guttered road of period 2 was a stratum of occupation which extended over the entire area of the excavation, but which in character fell sharply into two halves. Nearest the N.-S. road and extending about half-way to the rampart, this stratum was a thick and continuous layer of clay floors, hearths, cobble pavings, etc.; in the outer half, nearer the rampart, the floors ceased and the layer of occupation grew thinner, the only structural remains being occasional post-holes and other traces of wooden erections, gutters, and cobble patches. The plan of the barrack buildings is not as yet defined, but attention may be drawn to a cobble road half way along the diagonal; this was shown to be continuous and represents a secondary roadway bisecting the *praetentura*.

Under the cobbling at 270' on Fig. 7 was a post-hole, which must, therefore, be of period 1. It is possible that other of the traces of wooden buildings in the outer area will ultimately be proved Flavian.

In the inner area under the clay floors, further traces of structure of period 1 were observed at three points, in each case in the form of woodwork set into the clay.

Over the floors of 2 were a second series of floors, those of period 3. Like the upper roads, these were in two layers, and the burnt layer dividing them was very generally traceable. From the fact that at two points hearths of 3B lay over hearths of 3A it may be concluded that 3B was a simple, immediate rebuild of 3A and that the conflagration separating them implies no break in the continuity of occupation.

<sup>1</sup> No permanent road of the Flavian period was discovered.

Although the area of the floors of 3 corresponded roughly with that of the central, thicker part of 2, a similar continuity of plan could not be established; and, while in some cases the upper floors rested directly over the lower, at other points several inches of *débris* intervened. The evidence from the floors so far does not determine the length of the break, if any, between periods 2 and 3. The floors were removed in layers at more than one point in the hope of finding evidence for dating, but very little has so far been found between them.

Nor has the excavation proceeded far enough for the floors to be planned intelligibly. The most marked structural feature of period 2 was a corridor, or narrow road (at 70' on fig. 7), strongly made of rammed cobbles and running parallel with the N.-S. road. Beyond this to the East was a well (pit 7 on fig. 7), 6½ ft. in diameter, 15 ft. deep from the top. It was lined with split oak, which was found in position to a height of 3 ft. from the bottom. Little was obtained from the well, which was full of soft loam, but a great mass of pottery (early second-early third centuries, *see* p. 41, pit 7) lay around in an area which appears to have been enclosed by wattle-and-daub walls, large fragments of which were found.

On the upper series of floors the only evidence of structure encountered was a line of rough-hewn stones near the eastern edge, suggesting a boundary wall running N. and S.

In and about the central area were many pits.

Pit 1, a small hole just outside the floor area. Depth from top, 5 ft., width, 4 ft. 3 in. Over it was a scrap of Flavian Samian (S3); the pit itself contained ash and burnt *débris*; Samian fragments and black sherds of the second century; and one rim of a black cooking-pot of the third-fourth century (Fig. 16, no. 18).

Pit 2, a wide hole at the limit of the floor area. Depth, 7 ft. 3 in., width, 9 ft. Largely filled with building *débris*; slates, tiles, cobbles, flue-tiles, nails; at the bottom, two huge stones like the buttress stones of the later roads.

The pottery though abundant was all fragmentary.

Samian: Trajan-Hadrian forms 18/31, 33 and 37 (S20); Hadrian-Antonine cup (S66); second century form 27; late second century forms 31, 37 (S31); and form 45 (mortarium).

Imitation Samian, forms 3, 36, 37; the last very fine ware (? Trajan-Hadrian); base of a large jar.

Grey-black ware; fragments of a pie-dish (Fig. 16, no. 23) and of two cooking-pots, second century; of two more cooking-pots, third-fourth century.

Mortaria; one high rim, one hammer-head, second-third century; one base with red paint.

Part of beaker of Castor ware, second-third century; one fragment late red painted ware with striations (Fig. 15, no. 3); and one sherd of umber-coated ware.

The ceramic content ranges from the early second to the fourth century; the building débris suggests a clean-up after a catastrophe, perhaps the fire which ended period 3A.

Pits 3, 4, 5, were in the western field; *see* p. 42.

Pit 6; not a pit, but the section across the S. ditch or drain of the E.-W. road.

Contents: Samian forms 37 (S25) Antonine, and 31, many fragments, second century. Colour-coated foot of jug, Trajan-Hadrian; rims of two cooking-pots, one second-third century; a mass of fragments of rusticated ware, at least three vases (fig. 16, no. 4); umber-coated sherd, third-fourth century.

Indifferently periods 2 and 3.

Pit 7, a break in the floors of period 2, around the well (p. 40), enclosed, certainly on one side, by wattle walls; sealed by the floors of period 3. The well itself contained only a few scraps of Samian, one 18/31, the remainder late 31. Much pottery and kitchen refuse lay around it, and the evidence suggests continuous use from the early second to the early third centuries.

Coins: Hadrian and Antoninus Pius (p. 47, nos. 5, 6).

Samian: form 31, S64, Antonine, and stamp of SCOPVS (p. 61, no. 6); form 37, S38, S40, Hadrian-Antonine, S41, Antonine.

Rough-cast ware, rim of beaker, fine fabric (p. 62).

Grey-black ware; three cooking-pots, two early second century (Fig. 16, no. 6); one later (Fig. 16, no. 14); several small pots (Fig. 16, no. 5); several pie-dishes (Fig. 16, nos. 21-24). Mortaria: one early type, stamped, and one hammer-head (p. 67, nos. 6 and 14). Brown ware: foot of light buff jug, probably early; many other fragments, including many pieces of sides of amphoras.

Pit 8, section of the drain along the E. side of the N.-S. road (*cf.* pit 6). Contents, Samian late 31, and grey-black sherds: two rims, second century, one late third-fourth century.

Pit 9, a shallow circular depression near the angle of the roads, 4 ft. 6 in. across, 5 ft. 6 in. deep. A base of Samian form 18/31 was the only datable content.

Pit 10, immediately South of the last; 9 ft. deep, 6 ft. wide. Contained bones and animal refuse and fragments of Samian (late 31) and of a hammer-head mortarium (Fig. 18, no. 15). End of period 2.

Pit 11, further South; 9 ft. deep, 6 ft. across. Contained building débris, 3 coins of the late 4th century (p. 47, nos. 11-13); Samian, base of form 31 and fragment of a collar-rim mortarium; fragments of red-painted ware (Fig. 15, nos. 1, 2); and a cooking-pot of late type (Fig. 16, no. 19).

Second to fourth century; compare pit 2.

Pit 12, a circular hollow under the main roads at the crossing; 8 ft. deep, 5 ft. wide; carefully rounded in the clay, but contained nothing, being entirely packed with clean river-gravel. Its purpose is not clear.

#### (e) *The N.-W. Field* (See plan, fig. 1).

The diagonal trench was extended into this side of the fort for a length of 60 ft., with a gap of 20 ft. necessitated by the central hedge and tree roots.

Along the whole length of the trench were the floors of 3A and 3B, which, therefore, extends on both sides of the central N.-S.

road. Underneath were remains of 2; no trace of 1 has, so far, been encountered here.

The stratum of period 2 showed:—

(1) A gravel floor extending the length of the trench.

(2) A gutter (Pit 5) sunk 16 in. below the floor level, and about a foot in width, paved with small cobbles and running due N. and S. In and about this gutter were coins of Julius Caesar and Titus (p. 46, nos. 1, 2); Samian fragments of forms 18/31 and 31; grey black wares, second century. At a higher level was the jar of Castor ware (Fig. 14, no. 1).

(3) A well (Pit 4) 8 ft. in top diameter, 16 ft. deep. This had been filled up to the level of period 2 occupation; for the lowest  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. with soft loam, over which was 3 ft. of clean river gravel, and above this  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. of solid clay plugging.

In the well, all in the soft filling, were found:—

Samian; stamp VERTECIS (p. 61) and rim of a late form 31.

Grey-black wares; cooking-pot with calcined bones, burnished surface and lattice-pattern (Fig. 16, no. 10); fragments of three similar vessels; one pie-dish (Fig. 16, no. 22); all second century.

Light-coloured wares; base of jug, fine fabric, and side of bowl (Fig. 20, no. 9), both Trajan-Hadrian (?), and one hammer-head mortarium (Fig. 18, no. 12).

The well appears to have been filled in the early third century.

(4) A few feet farther on was a small pit (Pit 3), the sides reddened by fire, underlying the floors of period 3. Depth 5 ft., width  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. The contents were about a dozen fragments of Samian ware. Form 37, several scraps, all late second century, one with stamp COMITIALIS (S63); 31, base and wall, Antonine; 33, same date. The pit probably belongs to the end of period 2.

Over this area a considerable depth of disturbed soil lay between occupations 2 and 3; in it were a rim of a Samian mortarium with lion-spout (S71), a Samian form 31, a black pie-dish, rimmed dish, and a part of a cooking pot; all second-early third centuries. Also much building débris, including fragments of hypocaust tiles and thick wall tiles.

The floors of occupations 3A and 3B were in this area represented by pavings superimposed, composed of a gravel layer over cobbles. This is further evidence that 3B reproduces the ground-plan of 3A; and, as the paving of 2 probably marks the forecourt of the second century "praetorium" (*see below*, p. 44), a similar open

space on the same site in the later period is probably indicated. The upper pavings were not, however, co-extensive with the lower, but stopped before pit 3, while the lower paving continued beyond it. No remains of boundary wall to the upper paving were observed, nor, save for a few fragments of rough pottery and one of Castor ware, were any small objects found in the upper strata.

(f) *The Central Building.*

The existence of a military plan having been ascertained, trial trenches were cut at right angles in the eastern field N. of the E.-W. road to determine the nature and extent of the presumed praetorium (see fig. 8).

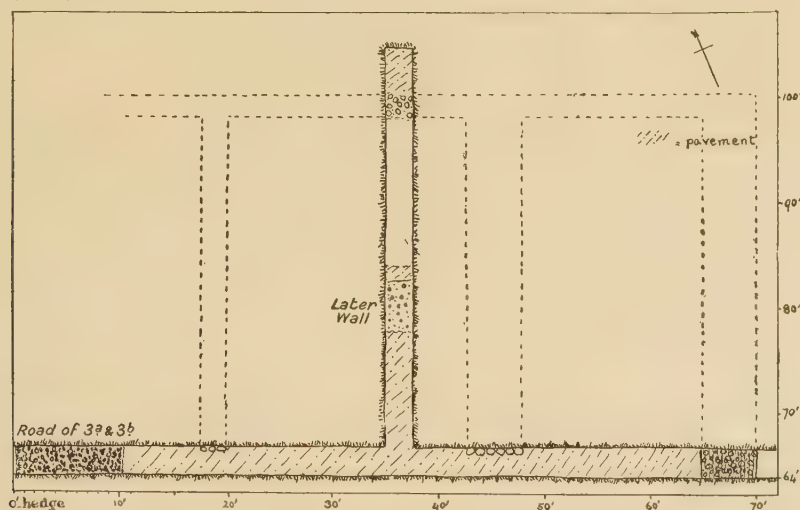


Fig. 8.—Trenches in the area of the central building.

At the N. side a foundation of boulder-stones set regularly in clay was discovered; 3 ft. broad and 2 ft. high. At the E. side a similar but wider foundation was found; it contained fewer stones and had the appearance of a rectangular bank of clay. Within the area thus enclosed, the E.-W. trench also struck the ends of two similar foundations, running N. and S.; as they appeared only in the N. side of the trench, it may be assumed that they were crossed at their ends. These foundations appear to be the footings of walls enclosing a rectangle running about 110 ft. back from the E.-W. road; the two smaller foundations suggest the usual rear ward division into five rooms.

The construction is similar to that of the isolated foundation near the road (p. 38), which may be assigned to the same period.

The interior was covered with a gravel paving; as no curbing or gutter was found; this suggests a large courtyard rather than a road. Towards the centre this became a well-set pavement of small cobbles exactly similar to the paving of the N.-S. road of period 2.

That the structure belongs to period 2 is placed beyond doubt by the pottery found underneath the paving, which is all of early date. Samian, mid-Flavian (S6, S7, S10, S12, S15, S17, S18); screw-neck of a jug of pre-Antonine date (Fig. 17, no. 1); a carinated bowl of brown ware (Fig. 20, no. 2).

The pavement did not extend up to the N. wall-foundation, but stopped a few feet short of it, at a rough mass of stones, perhaps a later wall. Whether this indicates some retrenchment in the area of the building cannot at present be decided.

It is probable that to the same building should be attached the remains found in the N. field, the paving, gutter and well, forming part of the forecourt of the praetorium. The laborious filling of the well indicates that the whole structure was dismantled, probably in the early third century; the rubbish pit (pit 3) beside it also confirms this dating (*see* p. 42).

No definite structural trace of period 1 was here brought to light, but the ground below the pavement was everywhere disturbed and the Samian fragments quoted are all of Flavian date, while S19 is early second century.

The whole area was covered with the clay floors of period 3, and on the centre line near the hedge were found the road levels of 3A and 3B cutting across the earlier central building (*see* p. 38).

## II.—THE SMALL FINDS.

### (a) *Structural.*

Roof-tiles, flat and round; flue-tiles, many fragments.

Roof-slates of micaceous sandstone; thin slabs of ferruginous sandstone, extensively used on the clay floors, for paving or hearth-stones.<sup>1</sup> A squared sandstone block found in 1927 is the only dressed stone so far discovered.

<sup>1</sup> Prof. W. J. Pugh suggests that the slates may come from the Clun Forest district, the paving slabs from Powys Castle Park or Guilsfield.

*(b) Metal.**Iron.*

1. Solid lump, in shape a flattened oval, greatest diameter  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. There seems to have been an attachment at one point, in which case the object may have been the weight of a steelyard.

2. Part of a flat plate, the end turned up, a nail-head below; probably a horse-sandal. Cf. *Brit. Mus. Guide to Roman Britain*, p. 41, fig. 37.

3. Many spikes, nails, etc.

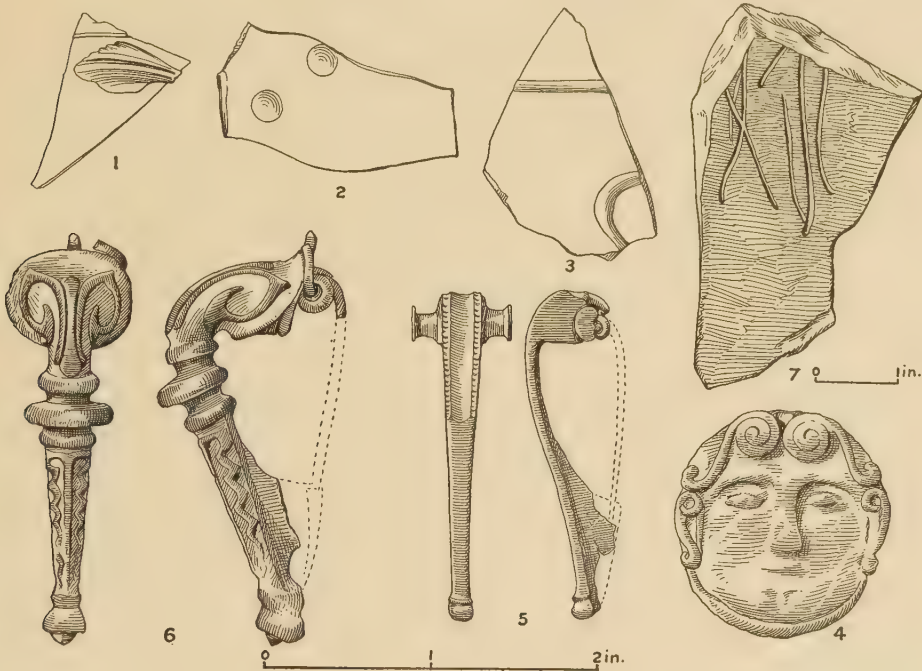


Fig. 9.—Various small finds.

*Bronze.*

4. Circular disk, found in the topsoil. Diameter,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. On the front is a human head in relief, the features conventionally treated; the eyes outlined by deep incision, the nose long and flat; the mouth obliterated. The hair is stylised in a series of spiral curls joined by curved lines. Probably a belt-buckle; no attachment now remains, but the r. edge is injured; in any case the back is too convex for a vase-handle or *emblemata* (Fig. 9, no. 4).

5. Fibula, finely patinated; pin and catchplate missing. Narrow bow, the back concave with raised shoulders above, rounded below. L.  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. (Fig. 9, no. 5).

An early type, possibly first century. Cf. *Wroxeter*, 1913, fig. 4, no. 1; *Richborough, II*, pl. XVI, no. 3; *Segontium*, Fig. 56, no. 2. In the Powysland Museum at Welshpool is a similar example found at Pant, near Llanymynech.

6. Fibula; pin and catch-plate missing. The bow is trumpet shaped, with tendrils of late-Celtic type in low relief. Beyond are three collar mouldings, on the central and largest of which are remains of tinning. Down the back, each side, a zigzag within a narrow panel, perhaps originally filled with enamel. L.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. (Fig. 9, no. 6).

Cf. a very similar example from Segontium (Wheeler, *Segontium*, p. 131, fig. 54) dated to the early second century.

Both the above were found in the ditch of the E.-W. road.

7. Catchplate with the iron pin of a third fibula of very large size.

8. Head of a large pin.

9, 10. Handle of a saucepan and fragment of a second; both encrusted.

11. Circular lid of a small pyxis, perforated for fastening.

#### *Lead.*

12. Large fragment of sheet-lead, folded over four times. L.  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in.

13. Several other fragments of lead sheets; one may be part of the lid of a pyxis.

14, 15. Two lead spindle-whorls.

#### (c) *Coins.*

We are indebted to Mr. Harold Mattingly for the following identifications. With the exception of No. 1, an interesting example of a Republican survival, the range is from Titus to Valentinian-Valens. The last coins provide welcome evidence for the duration of the latest occupation, which they show to last into the second half of the fourth century. No. 3 gives a limit of date for the earliest N.-S. road, while Nos. 4-9 reflect the strong second century occupation. The gap between Nos. 9 and 10 covers most of the third century but cannot be pressed as evidence of a break of occupation.

1. Julius Caesar. AR (plated). Denarius. *Obv.*—Elephant to r. trampling on a serpent; in the exergue (CAES)AR. *Rev.*—Emblems of the pontificate; *aspergillum*, *simpulum*, *apex*, and sacrificial axe terminating in a wolf's head.

Type as Grueber, *Coins of the Roman Republic, II*, p. 390, no. 27; there assigned to 50-49 B.C. The coin being plated, it is probably a contemporary imitation and not part of the official issue.

Little worn, the *obv.* damaged by the pick. From topsoil over pit 5.

2. Titus. 2 AE. *Obv.*—Bust to r.; head and COS VI legible; probably T. CAES. IMP. AVG. F. TR. P. COS. VI. CENSOR. *Rev.*—Felicitas standing to l. with caduceus and cornucopiae; FELICITAS PVBLICA S.C.

77-78 A.D. *Obv.* corroded, but in good condition when dropped. From topsoil over pit 5 (found with 1).

3. Trajan. AR. Denarius. *Obv.*—Head laureate to r.; IMP. NERVA. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. *Rev.*—Pax seated to l. holding branch and sceptre; P.M. TR. P. COS. II. P.P.

Cohen 291. 98-99 A.D.

Condition almost new. Found in packing of lowest stratum of N.-S. road.

4. Hadrian. 2 AE. *Obv.*—Head of a late type (after 126 A.D.).—*Rev.*—Woman seated to l. extending r. hand (? Justitia). Possibly Cohen 890.

Much worn. From topsoil near N.-S. road.

5. (Hadrian?) 2 AE; much worn. *Rev.*—Obliterated. From Pit 7.

6. Antoninus Pius. 1 AE. *Obv.*—Head to r. *Rev.*—Standing figure to l. S. C. Worn. Found near the small well under floors of occupation 3.

7. Marcus Aurelius. 2 AE. *Obv.*—Head laureate to r. (style *circ.* 155 A.D.). *Rev.*—Entirely corroded. From topsoil near the rampart.

8. Septimius Severus. 1 AE. *Obv.*—Head laureate to r.; (L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG.) IMP. III. *Rev.*—Africa standing to r., elephant skin on head, holding corn ears, at her feet a lion; S.C. Probably Cohen 26. 194 A.D.

Very little worn. Found between occupations 2 and 3, east of the N.-S. road.

9. Empress of early third-century date. 2 AE. *Obv.*—Bust of woman to r. *Rev.*—Worn flat.

Much worn. From topsoil near N.-S. road.

10. Constantine I. 3 AE. *Obv.*—Head laureate and cuirassed to r.; CONSTANTINVS P.F. AVG. *Rev.*—Sol standing to l. holding globe and whip;

COMITI. AVGG. N.N.  $\frac{I}{PLN}$  (London mint). About 312 A.D.

Well preserved. From the topsoil near the rampart.

11. Valens (364-378 A.D.). 3 AE. *Obv.*—Bust diademed and draped to r.; D. N. VALENS P.F. AVG. *Rev.*—Victory to l.; SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE.

Well preserved. Top of pit 11.

12. Valentinian I or Valens. 3 AE. *Obv.*—Head diademed to r. *Rev.*—Warrior to r. with spear (Gloria Romanorum type).

Little worn, but the legends obliterated by the pick. In pit 11.

13. Valentinian I or Valens. 3 AE. *Obv.*—Head diademed, as last. *Rev.*—corroded.

Worn. In pit 11.

14. Ditto (?) 3 AE. Probably as the last, but much worn.

From topsoil near N.-S. road.

15. Ditto (?) 3 AE. Much worn.

From topsoil at cross-roads.

16. Illegible; probably fourth century 3 AE.

From topsoil near well 2.

#### (d) Glass.

No window-glass has, so far, been observed, but fragments of vases were frequent, in excellent condition, the surface being perfect in almost every instance.

One small fragment comes from a vase of intense deep blue colour; the shape uncertain but of medium thickness. The remainder are of the customary greenish tint.

Four are of thin section and fine workmanship; the turned-over rim of a bowl about 4 in. diameter, a base with start of the side, and two pieces of side with relief decoration (Fig. 9, nos. 1 and 2). The first, from a carinated bowl, shows a border and a tendril in high relief with added detail in barbotine; very fine work; the second, from a straight-sided vase, shows a row of dots; less fine work, the decoration moulded. The rest of the glass is thick in section. One (Fig. 9, no. 3) has moulded linear decoration (tendril in a panel?). There is a fragment from a curved open bowl and part of a flat lug-handle. The other pieces belong to square-bodied bottles, a familiar shape, of which at least four examples are represented; one entirely distorted by fire.

*Glass Paste.* Fragment of a fluted melon-bead of light blue colour.

#### (e) *Flints.*

One broad-pointed transverse arrow-head (*petit tranchet*); of large size; the edge formed by two blows. L. .035. Cf. *Brit. Mus. Guide to the Stone Age*, 3rd ed., p. 162, fig. 181.

One "break-up." L. .06.

#### (f) *Spindlewhorls.*

Five, two of lead, three of pottery; of the latter, one, cut from the base of a mortarium, is unfinished.

#### (g) *Pottery.*

##### (I) *Terra Sigillata or Samian Ware (Figs. 10-13).*

The red-glazed pottery—*Terra Sigillata* or Samian Ware—characteristic of the earlier half of the Roman Imperial period, has been found in abundance at the Gaer. The products of the potteries of South Gaul (La Graufesenque, Montans, and Banassac) are definitely but sparingly represented (S1-18). Most of it is typological of the mid-Flavian period, *circa* A.D. 78-85, there being (so far as the present excavations have gone) an almost complete absence of the coarse late South Gaulish fabric which is attributable to the Domitian-Trajan period, *circa* A.D. 90-110/15. In this respect, the Forden Gaer presents a striking contrast to Brecon, Caersws, and other Welsh *castella*, where South Gaulish ceramic products of the late Flavian and early Trajanic periods are relatively abundant. Although the exploration of the site is, as yet, very incomplete and the conclusions which may be drawn from the material at present at our disposal may require some modification as the result of further excavation, it may be tentatively suggested that the early or Flavian military occupation of the site was a

comparatively short one. Decorated Samian ware which can be assigned to the first three decades of the second century is only represented by two fragments (S19, 20). Plain ware of this epoch is forthcoming in the work of BONOXVS, form 18/31 (stamp, 1), and in another fragment of this form (stamp, 11) with a rather finely rouletted basal ring. Perhaps the base of a form 33 stamped SAT[VRNINVS may be representative of the earlier work of this potter and may thus come within the terminal limit of this period.

But by far the greater part of the *Sigillata* of the Gaer must be assigned to the late Hadrianic and Antonine periods, *circa* A.D. 130–180. With a few exceptions, it is of Lezoux manufacture and representative of the flourishing or mass-production age of that pottery.

In this connection, it should be pointed out that all the decipherable stamps, hitherto found on the site, are those of potters who were at work in the second century. *i.e.* BONOXVS, COMITIALIS, NAMILIANVS, SATVRNINVS, SCOPLVS and VERTECIS.<sup>1</sup>

A comparison of the majority of Gaer fragments with those found in the Antonine period at Newstead<sup>2</sup> and Balmuildy<sup>3</sup> clearly demonstrates the fact that they are contemporaneous.

Thus, the numerous fragments of Antonine *Sigillata*, found at the Gaer, furnish, again, a striking contrast when compared with the relative paucity of Samian ware of this period at Brecon,<sup>4</sup> Segontium,<sup>5</sup> Caersws, and Caerhun.

The later period of Lezoux, *circa* A.D. 180–240, is represented by a “*Sigillata-mortarium*” with lion-head spout and collar-rim (S71). The products of the East Gaulish (German) pottery of Rheinzabern found their way to the site, as evidenced by the discovery of a form 37 by COMITIALIS (S63) and the base of a form 38 or 32 by VI[CTOR or VI[TALIS (stamp 10). The bowl by COMITIALIS has extremely poor glaze and workmanship and is characteristically representative of the dying efforts of the *Sigillata* industry. It may with confidence be assigned to the latest years of the second century or to the earlier part of the third century.

<sup>1</sup> Of these potters, the activity of BONOXVS appears to have been confined to the Trajan-Hadrian period, whilst that of COMITIALIS was prolonged into the third century.

<sup>2</sup> Curle, J. *The Fort of Newstead*, p. 217, 9–15, and pp. 221, 223, 225, 227.

<sup>3</sup> Miller, S. N. *The Roman Fort at Balmuildy*, Pls. XXXII–XXXVI.

<sup>4</sup> Wheeler, R. E. M. *The Roman Fort near Brecon*.

<sup>5</sup> Wheeler, R. E. M. *Segontium and the Roman Occupation of Wales*.

Taking the *Sigillata* evidence as the sole chronological index, the following conclusions are indicated:—

- (1) An early or Flavian occupation.
- (2) An intensive Antonine occupation which was prolonged into the era of the Severi.

The intervening period—broadly speaking, the first third of the second century—is sparsely represented, but future excavation may yet reveal many *Sigillata* sherds attributable to this age.

Samian ware cannot supply any data applicable to the latest occupational phases of the site.

The approximate date of each fragment is appended to its descriptive note. The inclination of date is indicated in italics.

- S 1, *Form 29*.—Low level, N.-S. road. The distinguishing feature of this form is the plain moulding which divides its wall into two decorated friezes. Good glaze and texture. On the upper frieze are seen a dog and a hare to r. A tendril which terminates in a rosette depends from the upper border of the frieze. A similar dog and hare occur on the upper frieze of a form 29 by MOMMO in the Vespasian period at Pompeii (Atkinson, *A Hoard of Samian ware from Pompeii, Journal of Roman Studies*, IV, Fig. 3). Part of the central moulding bordered above and below by bead-rows.  
Period: Mid-Flavian.
- S 2, *Form 29*.—Burnt layer under N.-S. road. Fair glaze and texture. The lower frieze is decorated with repeated gadroons and bordered below by a fine wavy line. This type of decoration occurs throughout the first century but is more frequent during the pre-Flavian and early Flavian periods.  
Period: Mid-Flavian.
- S 3, *Form 29*.—Pit 1, top soil. Good glaze and workmanship, thin fabric. Upper frieze decorated with a scroll, the stalks of which end in a rosette and lanceolate leaf. This type of ornamentation is frequent in the Flavian period.  
Period: Mid-Flavian.
- S 4, *Form 29*.—Outer edge of area of intense occupation. Part of the central moulding bordered below by a row of large and well-spaced beads. Beads of this type are most frequently found on early examples of form 29.  
Period: Mid-Flavian.
- S 5, *Form 29*.—Low level, diagonal trench. Good glaze and texture. Base showing the characteristic groove of the foot-stand and the "step" on the basal exterior.  
Period: Mid-Flavian.
- S 6, *Form 37*.—Praetorium, low level. Fair glaze and workmanship. Wavy line with rosette. Part of a fan-tailed plant.  
Period: Flavian.

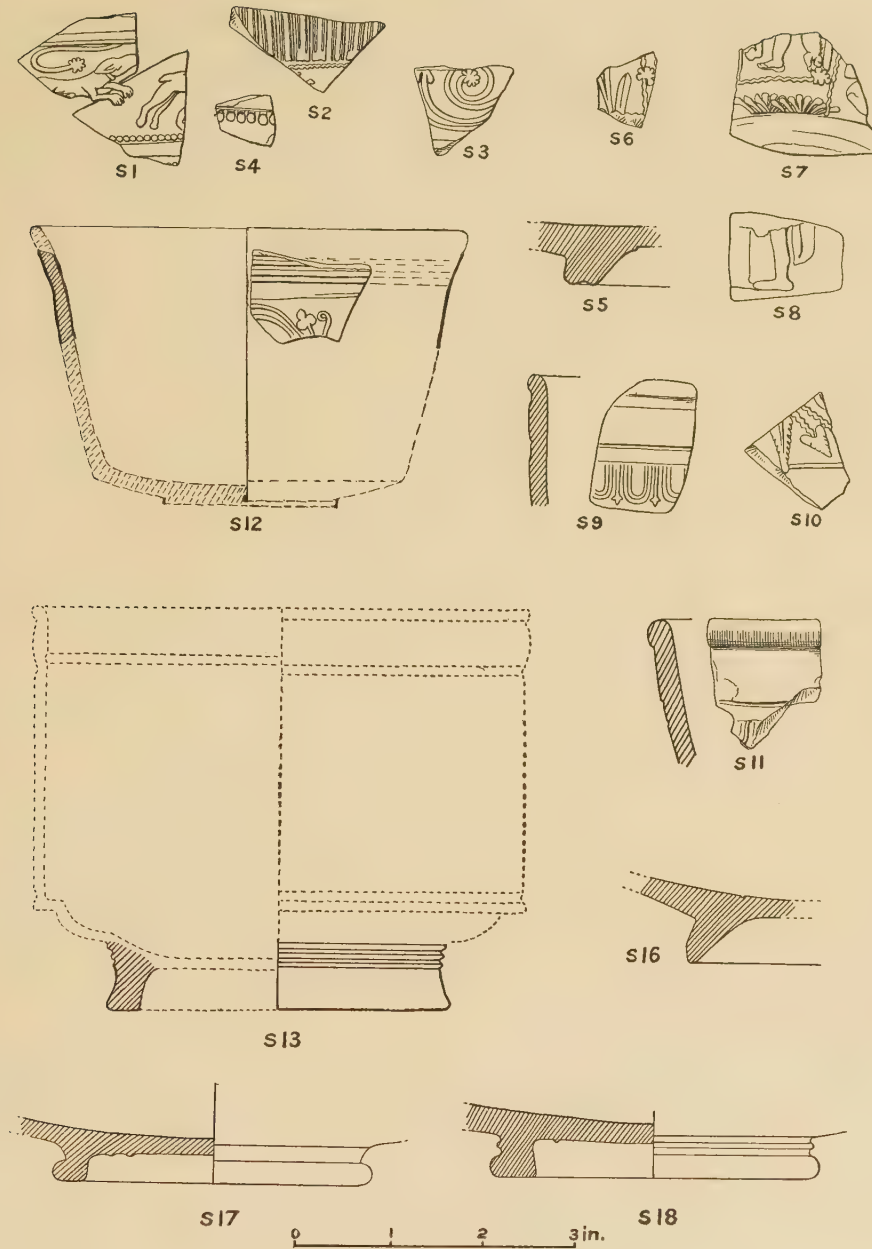


Fig. 10.—Samian Ware ; first century.

- S 7, *Form 37*.—Praetorium, in the pavement. Fair glaze and execution. Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines. In the panel is seen the lower part of the figure of *Silenus* carrying an animal in his left hand (Déchelette, *Les vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule romaine*, type 324). This type is chiefly characteristic of the Domitianic period and occurs in the work of BIRACILLVS (Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1907, XV, 6) and PAVLLVS. Beneath, are grass-tufts, a type of ornament frequently found in the Flavian period and especially on Sigillata of Domitian's reign.  
Period: Flavian.
- S 8, *Form 37*.—Rampart, South side, between gravels of early and later intervallums (1927 excav.). Worn glaze and workmanship. Thin ware. Victory in front of an altar. Compare with Déchelette's type 479.  
Period: Flavian.
- S 9, *Form 37*.—In clay of outer rampart at S. E. angle (1927 excav.). Good glaze, thin ware. Narrow plain band above the ovolo which has a 3-pronged tongue.  
Period: Mid-Flavian.
- S 10, *Form 37*.—Burnt layer under N.-S. road. Fair glaze and execution. Part of a cruciform ornament.  
Period: Flavian.
- Form 37* (not illustrated).—Praetorium, under footings of the outer wall. Fragment showing part of a festoon ornament containing a spiral ending in a rosette.  
Period: Flavian.
- S 11, *Form 37*.—Low level, under floorings of period 2. Fair glaze. Full lip; narrow plain band above the ovolo.  
Period: Late Flavian.
- S 12, *Form 78*.—Praetorium, under wall footings. Thin ware; poor glaze. The repeated groovings of the rim are seen immediately above the scroll decoration of the wall. The stalks of the scroll terminate in a three lobed leaf and a "hooked" tendril. The "hooked" tendril is of rare occurrence but it has been found at Pompeii on a form 37 by OFMO (Atkinson, Fig. 65) and at Rottweil on a form 29 (Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1912, IV, 5). This class of beaker is highly characteristic of the Flavian period.  
Period: Mid-Flavian.
- S 13, *Form 30*.—Below metalling E.-W. road (*via principalis*), outer trench. Base of a cylindrical bowl showing the external ridging of the footstand characteristic of first century examples of this form (*cf.* Curle, *Newstead*, Pl. XLII; Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1912, XVI, 1).  
Period: Flavian.
- S 14, *Form 18*.—Burnt layer, under N.-S. road. Good glaze and texture. Fragments of two further examples of this form were discovered. A first century plate.  
Period: Flavian. See Fig. 13.

- S 15, *Form 15/17*.—Praetorium, under pavement. Good glaze and execution. Plate with externally profiled wall and a quarter-round moulding at the internal junction of the wall with the base.  
Period : Mid-Flavian. See Fig. 13.
- S 16, *Form 18 or 15/17*.—Outer edge of intense occupation. Good glaze. Remains of footstand and flat base.  
Period : Flavian.
- S 17, *Form 37*.—Praetorium, under pavement. Good glaze and texture. Foot-ring of large diameter. The slight external bulge of the foot-stand is characteristic of many first century examples of this form (*cf.* Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1907, VIII, 1, GERMANVS, XI, 1, CRVCVRO).  
Period : Flavian.
- S 18, *Form 37*.—Praetorium, low level. Foot-stand with the characteristics of S17.  
Period : Flavian.
- S 19, *Form 30*.—Praetorium, above pavement. Part of wall and base. The lower part of the wall shows slight grooving, reminiscent of the more heavily marked grooves of first century examples of this form.  
Period : Trajan-Hadrian.
- S 20, *Form 37*.—Pit 2. Externally pitted glaze. Panel decoration, demarcated by a row of small beads, as frequently seen on ware of the first third of the second century. Spiral ornament of acanthus type closely similar to those occurring on ware in the style of the La Madeleine potter ALBILLVS (*cf.* Oswald and Pryce, *Terra Sigillata*, XVII, 2). See also Brecon, S197.  
Period : Trajan-Hadrian.
- S 21, *Form 37*.—Low level, near N.-S. road. Decoration by repeated medallions separated by a double row of large beads which end in a rayed rosette. Beaded annular ornament in the field. In one medallion are seen the remains of a man and a horse, probably representative of Bellerophon and Pegasus. Compare Déchelette, type 487a (reversed).  
Period : Antonine.
- S 22, *Form 37*.—Diagonal Trench ; under lowest gravelling of E.-W. main road (*via principalis*). Dull red glaze. Excellent workmanship ; figures in high relief. The ovolo has a heavy plain tongue. Panel decoration, demarcated by rows of large beads, as so frequently seen in the late Hadrianic and Antonine periods. The panels contain :—  
(1) *Nude figure of a man to r.*, with draped left hand and right hand uplifted (Déchelette, type 344, AVSTRVS, DOECCVS, LIBERTVS) ; probably representing Hermes as Orator (*cf.* the Villa Ludovisi statue, Roscher, *Lexikon*, p. 2423).  
Underneath, a *mask of Pan to l.* (Déchelette 675, ALBVCIVS, BANVVS, CINNAMVS, DOECCVS, ILLIXO, IVLICCVS, PATERNVS, QVINTILIANVS, SISSVS, TALVSSANVS). This figure occurs in the Antonine period at Newstead (Curle, p. 223, 1, 3).

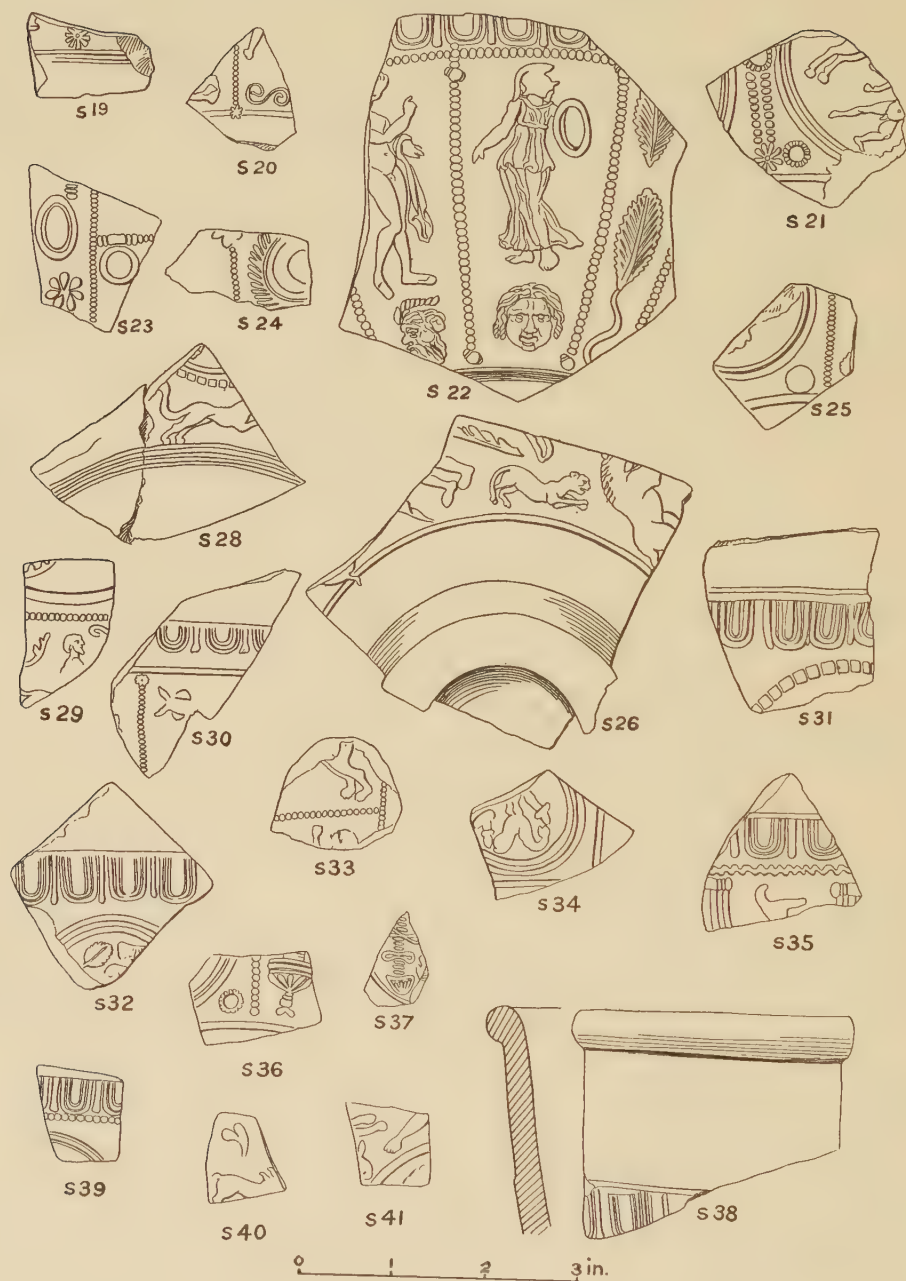


Fig. 11.—Samian Ware ; second century.

(2) *Minerva* (Déchelette 77, ADVOCISVS, PVTRIV, CINNAMVS). Underneath, a *beardless mask* (Déchelette 678, ATENICVS).

Amongst the potters who used these figure-types AVSTRVS, LIBERTVS, and PVTRIV were already at work in pre-Antonine times.

(3) Panel containing two elongated leaves with serrated borders.

Period : Early Antonine ; *circa* A.D. 150.

S 23, *Form 37*.—Top levels, near N.-S. road. Panel decoration, demarcated by rows of large beads, annular and oval ornaments, and a rayed rosette in the field, as often occurring on Antonine Sigillata.

Period : Antonine.

S 24, *Form 37*.—Praetorium area. Coarse workmanship.

Period : Antonine.

S 25, *Form 37*.—Ditch of E.-W. road (*via principalis*), outer cut. Remains of a large medallion and a row of large beads.

Period : Antonine.

S 26, *Form 37*.—Low level, near N.-S. road. Heavy squat foot-stand of small diameter. Free style decoration—(a) *Panther* to r. (Déchelette 799). (b) *Boar*, upside down, somewhat similar to Déchelette's type 823.

Period : Antonine.

S 27, *Form 37*.—Pit 6. Fragment of the Antonine period.

S 28, *Form 37*.—N.-S. road, top level. Part of a large medallion, bordered by large rectangular beads. Animal running to r.

Period : Antonine.

S 29, *Form 37*.—N.-S. road ; gutter of road 2, sealed by gravelling of road 3A. Part of a large medallion. Row of large beads. Head and bust of a figure to r.

Period : Antonine.

S 30, *Form 37*.—Top soil. Ovolo with slightly serrated tongue-terminals. Row of large beads and the remains of what appears to be a caduceus-like ornament (*cf. Brecon*, S114).

Period : Hadrian-Antonine.

S 31, *Form 37*.—Pit 2. Negligent workmanship, the tongue between two "eggs" of the ovolo being only faintly represented. Part of a large medallion bordered by rectangular "beads."

Period : Antonine ; probably late.

S 32, *Form 37*.—Top soil near well 2. Ovolo with slender tongue. Medallion containing leaf ornaments.

Period : Hadrian-Antonine.

S 33, *Form 37*.—Low level, well 2. Poor glaze and workmanship. Panel decoration demarcated by bead-rows.

Period : Hadrian-Antonine.

S 34, *Form 37*.—Top soil, near well 2. Medallion containing the lower part of a *Triton* (Déchelette 19, ALBVCIVS).

Period : Antonine.

- S 35, *Form 37*.—Top soil, near well 2. Ovolo with heavy plain tongue, demarcated by a wavy line. Demi-medallion containing a bird.  
Period: Hadrian-Antonine.
- S 36, *Form 37*.—Between occupations 2 and 3, near well 2. Panel decoration demarcated by a row of large beads. In one panel the remains of a large medallion and a beaded annular ornament; in the other a crater-like object supporting a column.  
Period: Hadrian-Antonine.
- S 37, *Form 37*.—Pit 3. A vertical bead-row with looped bows.  
Period: Hadrian-Antonine.
- S 38, *Form 37*.—Low level, pit 7. Heavy lip; deep plain band above the ovolo, part of which remains.  
Period: Hadrian-Antonine.
- S 39, *Form 37*.—Top soil. Ovolo with heavy plain tongue, demarcated by a bead-row. Part of a large medallion.  
Period: Hadrian-Antonine.
- S 40, *Form 37*.—Pit 7. Comparatively thin ware with brick-red glaze. Detached leaf and animal to r.  
Period: Hadrian-Antonine.
- S 41, *Form 37*.—Pit 7. Remains of a large medallion and figure subjects.  
Period: Antonine.
- S 42, *Form 37*.—N.-S. road in gutter of road 2, sealed by gravel of road 3A. Elongated ovolo with slender tongue which has a circular terminal with central dot (*cf.* Oswald and Pryce, *Terra Sigillata*, XXX, 90, PATERNVS). A similar tongue-terminal occurs in the Antonine period at Newstead (Curle, p. 221,1). Rosette in field.  
Row of large beads.  
Period: Antonine.
- S 43, *Form 37*.—Top soil. Heavy lip. Ovolo with divided tongue-terminal, demarcated by a bead-row.  
Period: Hadrian-Antonine.
- S 44, *Form 37*.—Top soil. Ovolo with heavy tongue demarcated by a wavy line. Part of a large scroll.  
Period: Hadrian-Antonine.
- S 45, *Form 37*.—Low level, near N.-S. road. Good glaze. Panel decoration, demarcated by cable-like lines. (1) In divided panel, an annular ornament. (2) Inverted stag and a low altar of a type not infrequent in the first third of the second century. (3) Upright "candelabrum" ornament (*cf.* Déchelette 1095).  
Period: Hadrian-Antonine.
- S 46, *Form 37*.—Pit 6. Deep plain band above the ovolo which has a beaded tongue and is bordered below by a wavy line.  
Period: Hadrian-Antonine.
- S 47, *Form 37*.—Between floors of occupations 2 and 3. Heavy lip. Ovolo with circular tongue terminal which has a central dot (*cf.* S42) bordered below by a bead-row.  
Period: Antonine.

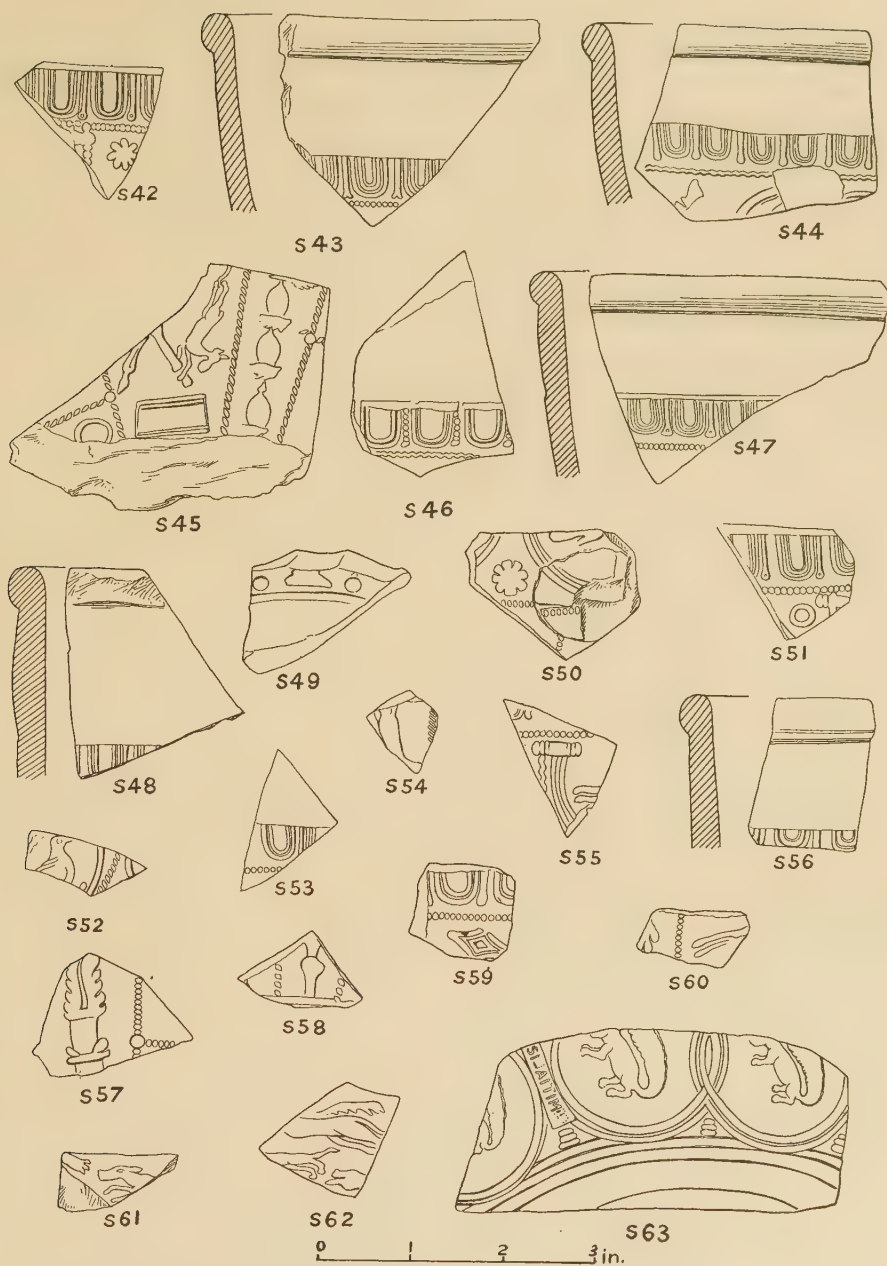


Fig. 12.—Samian Ware ; second and early third centuries.

- S 48, *Form 37*.—Ditch of N.-S. road. Heavy lip and thick fabric. Part of ovolo.  
Period : Antonine.
- S 49, *Form 37*.—Top soil. Lower part of wall showing terminations of bead-rows.  
Coarse ware.  
Period : Antonine.
- S 50, *Form 37*.—Pit 3. Coarse decoration. Decoration by large medallions.  
Period : Antonine.
- S 51, *Form 37*.—Low level, near N.-S. road. The tongue of the ovolo is slender and has a circular terminal with central dot (*cf.* S42, 47). Annular ornament and part of a demi-medallion.  
Period : Antonine.
- S 52, *Form 37*.—Top soil. Thin ware. Bird in a medallion. Row of large beads.  
Period : *Hadrian-Antonine*.
- S 53, *Form 37*.—Top soil. Ovolo and bead-row.  
Period : Hadrian-Antonine.
- S 54, *Form 37*.—N.-S. road, gutter of road 2, sealed by gravel of road 3A. Thick ware. Part of a limb and a row of beads.  
Period : Antonine.
- S 55, *Form 37*.—Top soil near N.-S. road. Worn glaze and workmanship. Remains of an ovolo, bead-row and demi-medallion.  
Period : Hadrian-Antonine.
- S 56, *Form 37*.—Surface. Thick ware, poor glaze. Heavy rim. Part of the ovolo remains.  
Period : Antonine.
- S 57, *Form 37*.—Ditch of E.-W. road at outer trench. Column terminating in an arcade. Rows of large beads.  
Period : Antonine.
- S 58, *Form 37*.—Pit 5. Two bead-rows and a pendent leaf.  
Period : Hadrian-Antonine.
- S 59, *Form 37*.—Surface. Ovolo with heavy plain tongue bordered by a bead-row. Diamond ornament in the field (*cf.* Déchelette 1179, BASSVS of Lezoux ; Curle, *Newstead* II, p. 223, 1).  
Period : Antonine.
- S 60, *Form 37*.—Ditch of N.-S. road. Bead-row. Fore legs of animal.  
Period : Hadrian-Antonine.
- S 61, *Form 37*.—Praetorium area, top soil. Coarse ware. Free style decoration.  
Period : Antonine.
- S 62, *Form 37*.—Top levels, second diagonal. Free style decoration. Poor glaze and workmanship.  
Period : Antonine.
- S 63, *Form 37*.—Pit 3. Glaze extremely poor, almost completely rubbed off, workmanship negligent and rough. The decoration is by repeated medallions, two of which overlap. In each medallion is an upright squirrel, Ludowici type 46. This squirrel is a Rheinzabern type, and was used by the potters CERIALIS, IUVENIS, MARCELLVS.F and COMITALIS, all of whom worked at this site during its late period. The type is depicted variously to r. and to l. Knorr, *Rottenburg*, V, 10, illustrates a fragment with this squirrel in the

style of COMITALIS and also the same animal to r. on a mould of a form 30 by IVVENIS (text-figure, 1). On a raised label between two medallions is the partly blurred but decipherable stamp COMITALIS, retrograde.

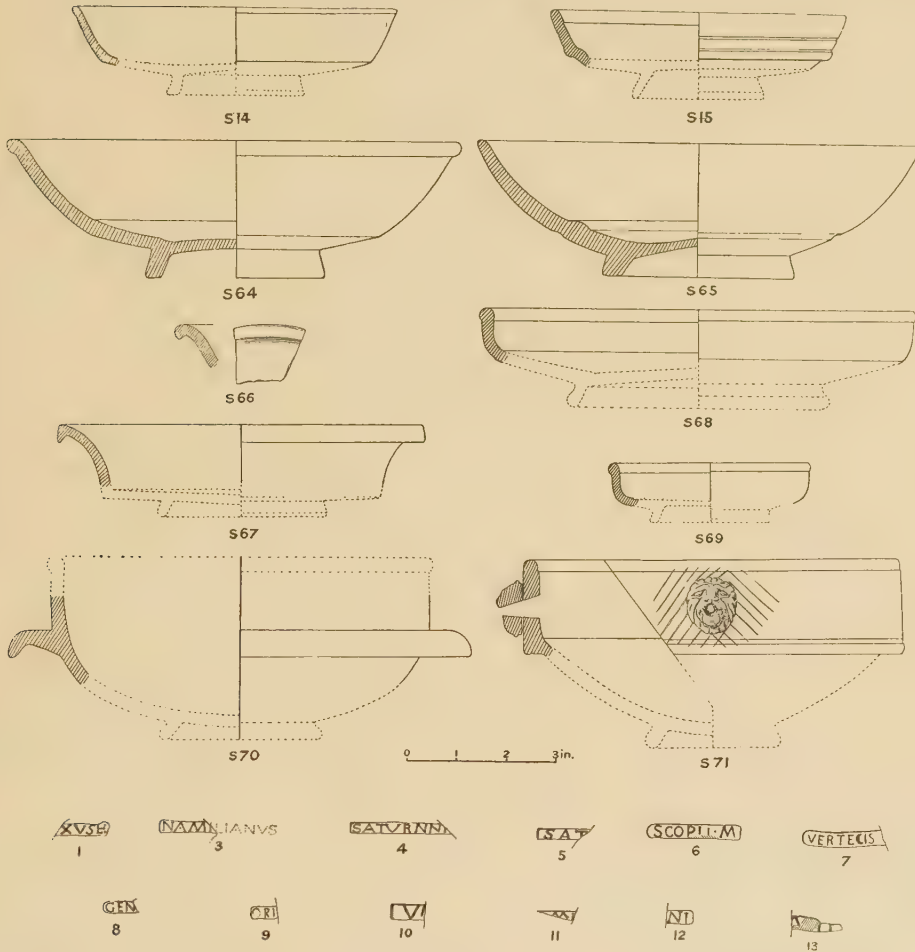


Fig. 13.—Samian Ware, undecorated shapes ; below, potters' stamps.

The chief period of activity of this East Gaulish (German) potter may be assigned to the late second and early third centuries. His work is mainly found on the Rhine and Danube frontiers and his decorated bowls occur at Niederbieber, A.D. 190–260 (Oelmann, Pl. VI, 5, and Oswald and Pryce, pp. 110, 111). He made forms 30, 31, 32, and 37.

Period : the age of the Severi.

S 64, *Form 31*.—Pit 7. A dish-like plate particularly characteristic of the Antonine period (*cf.* Oswald and Pryce, XLVII, 3, 5–7).

Period: Antonine.

S 65, *Form 31*.—Praetorium, above paving. *Form 31* with a quarter-round moulding at the internal junction of the wall with the base. This variant is rare but occurs at Rough Castle, Scotland, and Corbridge. At Rough Castle, it is stamped by the Hadrian-Antonine potter DOVECCVS (Oswald and Pryce, XLIII, 43). The quarter-round moulding is a vestigial remnant of that invariably found in the first century plate 15/17 (*cf.* S15).

Period: Hadrian-Antonine.

S 66, *Fragment of rim and wall of a cup or dish with down-curved rim* (*cf.* Oswald and Pryce, LIX, 1, Antonine Newstead, 12 Pudding Pan Rock, *circa* A.D. 150–190). Pit 2.

Period: Hadrian-Antonine.

S 67, *Curle 15*.—Ditch of N.-S. road. Plate with curved rim and downwardly projecting lip. A variant of a type which is frequently found in the Antonine period (*cf.* Curle, *Newstead II*, XL, 15; Oswald and Pryce, LVI, 3, Margidunum). Early examples of this type occur in the Domitian-Trajan period.

Period of Forden fragment: Antonine.

S 68 and S 69, *Forms Walters' 79 and 80*. Top soil, near N.-S. road and Pit 7, respectively. Large and small varieties of the same service, characterized by an upright or slightly intumed lip and a "step" at both the internal and external junctions of the wall with the base. These plates are particularly frequent in the later stages of the sigillata industry and occur at Niederbieber, Rheinzabern, and in the Pan Rock Collection (*cf.* Oswald and Pryce, LVIII).

Period: Antonine.

S 70, *Form 38*.—Ditch of E.-W. road. Dish with plain, overhanging, curved flange; a form highly characteristic of the second half of the second century. It has been found at Newstead II, Silchester, with the stamp of the potter ALBVCIVS of Lezoux, Rheinzabern, Niederbieber (end of second century), and in the Pan Rock Collection (*cf.* Oswald and Pryce, LXXII).

Period: Antonine.

S 71, *Form 45*.—Pit 4 (large well), under flooring of period 3. "Sigillata-mortarium," with lion-head spout and collar rim. This bowl, which is usually furnished with particles of grit on its interior base, is particularly characteristic of the late second century and the first half of the third century. At Niederbieber, A.D. 190–260, it is very abundant. It has not been found on any military site in Scotland where the effective Roman occupation terminated *circa* A.D. 180. This form has been found at Caersws.

Period: the age of the Severi (A.D. 193–235).

Of the numerous plain fragments not recorded, *Form 31* was ubiquitous, 18/31 occurred, 27 and 33 were also represented; specked fragments of mortaria bottoms were numerous.

## POTTERS' STAMPS, Fig. 13.

(a) *Decipherable Stamps.*

- (1) BONOJXVS, 18/31. From outer edge of outer rampart at S.-E. corner (1927 excav.). The Gaer stamp is incomplete but the terminal lettering with the inverted F and the three dots occur on complete marks of this potter in London and at Colchester (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*, M1852-3, both on form 27; Oswald and Pryce, LIV,9, strap-handled bowl, form 42). At Wroxeter, the stamp was found on form 27 in a deposit dated to A.D. 90-120 (Rep. II). The stamps of BONOXVS have also been found at Cannstatt, Corbridge, Friedberg, and other sites.

Period: *Trajan-Hadrian.*

- (2) COMITALIS, 37, *see* p. 126.

- (3) NAMILIANVS, 31. Pit 1. The plate has a conical central basal projection and a coarsely rouletted ring on its internal base. This potter worked in Central Gaul in the Hadrian-Antonine period. His stamps occur on form 33 in London and Colchester (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*, M1728-30) and in the Pudding Pan Collection, A.D. 150-190; on form 31 at Corbridge and on form 38 at Wroxeter (Rep. III).

Period: *Hadrian-Antonine.*

- (4 and 5) SATVRNINVS. (4) form 31, pit 6, (5) form 33, top soil. The Lezoux potter SATVRNINVS worked chiefly in the Hadrian-Antonine period and should be distinguished from the East Gaulish potter whose impression is SATVRN FECIT. The stamp SATVRNINI occurs on a form 37 from Lezoux (*Déchelette, op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 298), forms 18? at Silchester, 18/31 Brecon, 31 London (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*, M1669-72, all from Pudding Pan Rock and Upchurch), Corbridge, Wroxeter, 33 Corbridge, Wroxeter, Pan Rock (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*, M1741), Cirencester, Silchester, and York.

Period: *Hadrian-Antonine.*

- (6) SCOPLVS, 31. Pit 7, at side of well. This second century potter appears to have worked chiefly in the Hadrian-Antonine period.

The stamp SCOPLI·M occurs on an 18/31 at Silchester and York and on 33 at Cirencester, Corbridge, Crocolana, Silchester, York, and on a 31 at Richborough (1928).

- (7) VERTECIS, 33. Pit 4, large well; 11 ft. down. The abbreviated stamp of the second century potter VERTECISA, as occurring on a similar form in London (*Brit. Mus. Cat.* M2193). Compare also the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, VII, 1336, 1159, XIII, 10010, 2017.

This uncommon stamp also occurs on a form 18/31 at Wroxeter (Rep. II).

Note. All these potters worked in the second century.

(b) *Fragmentary and Illegible Stamps.*

- (8) Low level near small well. The letters GEN/ on a form 31 with conical base and rouletted ring. Possibly GENIALIS of Rheinzabern.

Period: *Hadrian-Antonine.*

- (9) Low level, near small well. Illegible lettering on the base of a form 18/31.  
Period: *Hadrian-Antonine*.
- (10) Top soil. The letters VI/ on the heavy concave base of a form 38 (*cf.* Oswald and Pryce, LXXII) or a form 32 (*cf. op. cit.*, LXIII). Possibly VICTOR or VITALIS of Rheinzabern.  
Period: *Antonine*.
- (11) Pit 2. The middle letters of the stamp, MI, on the slightly coned base, with rather finely rouletted ring, of a form 18/31.  
Period: *Trajan-Hadrian*.
- (12) Praetorium area. The terminal letters, NI, on the base of an 18/31 to 31.  
Period: *Hadrian-Antonine*.
- (13) Low level, near N.-S. road. Illegible remains of a stamp on a form 31.  
Period: *Antonine*.

Note. None of these fragments can be assigned to the first century.

## (II) *Various Fabrics.*

*Castor types.* Fragments of several jars, shape as *B.M. Guide to Roman Britain*, pl. XII, no. 12. Nos. 1, 4, and 6 were found in the layer of period 2 and the rest though unstratified may be assigned to the same occupation, except No. 8, a later type, found on a floor of 3B. (See Fig. 14.)

(1) Large jar with indented sides; vertical bands of crescents in relief. Thick section, whitish clay, dark grey slip on interior and exterior. Pit 5.

(2) Small jar; dark brown slip both sides; tendrils and rows of dots; fine work. Gutter of N.-S. road.

(3) Ditto, lighter brown slip; straight lines radiating from a centre. Pit 2.

(4) Ditto, brown on exterior, dull black on interior; oblique ribbing. Pit 7.

(5) Similar, closer ribbing. Top soil.

(6) Lower part of spreading beaker; fabric resembling (1). Pit 5.

(7) Rim of ditto; thinner but similar fabric. Gutter of E.-W. road.

(8) Jar; more carinated shape; dull black slip, with oblique fluting; poor fabric. Found on a floor of 3B.

*Rhine Ware.* The lower part of a globular beaker with small foot; pink clay, good black glazed paint on interior and exterior. (Fig. 14, no. 7).

*Rough-cast Ware.* Rim of a beaker; cream clay, pink slip; fine fabric, early second century. From pit 7 (area round small well).

*Plain Pink Slip Ware (Imitation Samian).* Rare; fragments of carinated and rounded bowls (forms 29 and 37); base of a large jug.

*Late Umber-coated Ware.* Very fragmentary, but not uncommon.

*Late Red-painted Ware* (Fig. 15). (1) Fragments of a jar; pink clay, light red-brown paint on interior and exterior. On exterior, bands of incised rouletting and a floral pattern in white paint.

(2) Fragments of a similar jar, no paint on interior; on exterior, rows of impressed strokes. (1) and (2) from pit 11, with coins of Valens.

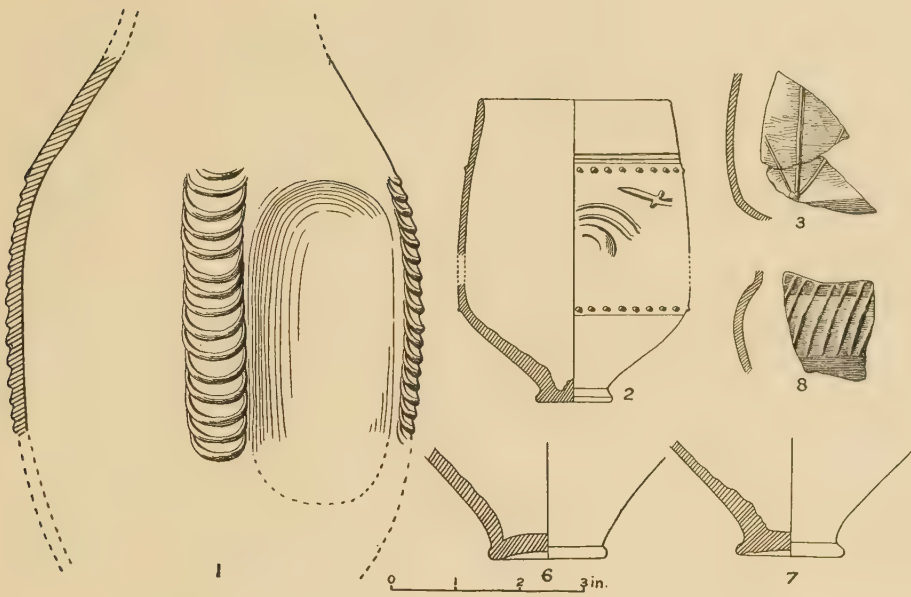


Fig. 14.—Nos. 1–6 Castor Ware ; No. 7 Rhine Ware.

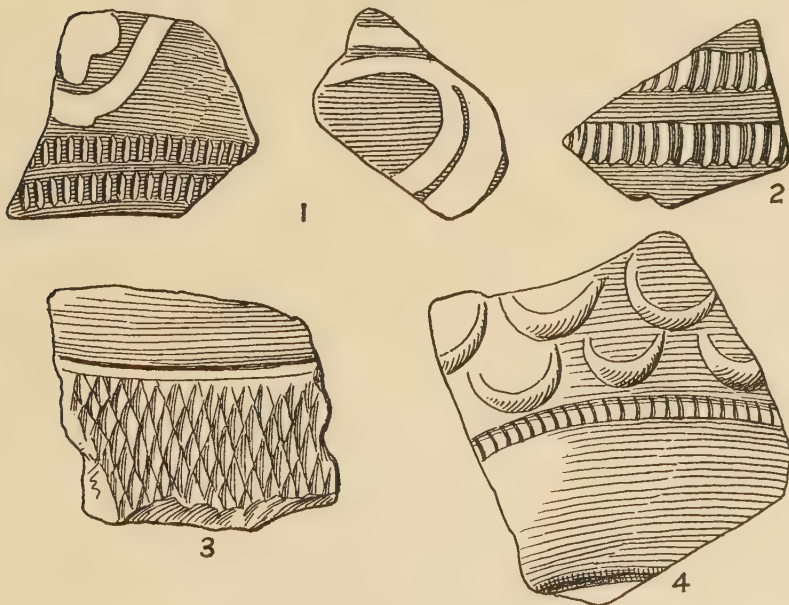


Fig. 15.—Fragments of late red ware.

(3) Fragment of jar, similar but thicker; paint on both sides; on exterior, striations. Pit 2.

(4) Fragment of jar; paint on exterior only. In relief, horizontal bands of crescents; below, rouletting. Pit 1.

### (III) *Grey and Black Wares* (Fig. 16).

Abundant. Developed second century forms are strongly represented, with some types of the early years of the same or the first century.

Part belongs to the latest (3A and B) occupation. The late types are easily recognised by the deterioration in the fabric, which is thick in section and of badly levigated clay. These examples never occurred in period 2 layers and belong to the third-fourth centuries; one, in pit 11, was associated with late fourth-century coins. The quantity of this pottery was small; fragments of about ten cooking-pots, all with wide overhanging rims (Nos. 18-20), and a few fragments of flat dishes (No. 28); no other shapes were observed. This contrasts with the amount of pottery for period 2 and argues for a greatly diminished population in the later occupations.

(1) Carinated bowl (imitation 29). Ashy-grey clay; punch-marks on side. Diameter, 9 in. Under the E.-W. road at the outer section. First century.

(2) Neck of jar, with cordon band; hard dull black fabric; found with (1).

(3) Straight-sided (or carinated) bowl with well moulded rim. Dull grey-black ware, similar to the preceding. Diameter,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. From pit 5.

(4) Rusticated ware; a mass of fragments (at least three cooking-pots) were found in the gutter of the E.-W. road. Thick ashy-grey ware of poor quality, linear raised ornament.

(5) Small globular pots with short, externally ridged rims; all unburnished. Most of these appear to be of early date (early second century). Several examples from pit 7.

(6-9) Cooking-pots. No. 6 of grey-black ware, unburnished, with lattice; the others of similar ware without lattice; from pit 7; first-early second century.

(10) Cooking-pot complete except for base; burnished except for a band round middle, on which is lattice. Height,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. Second-third century. Found in the sealed deposit of the well (pit 4).

(11-14) Rims from similar pots, all of the second century occupation.

(15-17) Pots or jars of very hard grey-black fabric, with roll rims; the neck sometimes moulded. Numerous; period 2.

(18-20) Cooking-pots of the latest occupation; thick dull black fabric, unburnished; heavy wide rims; about a dozen fragments were recorded; (19) is from pit 11, (18) from pit 1.

(21-24) Pie-dishes; about a score of examples, the surface burnished and unburnished; often with lattice on the sides. The rims show four variants: flat (21), hooked (22), grooved (23), and flanged (24). All of occupation 2.

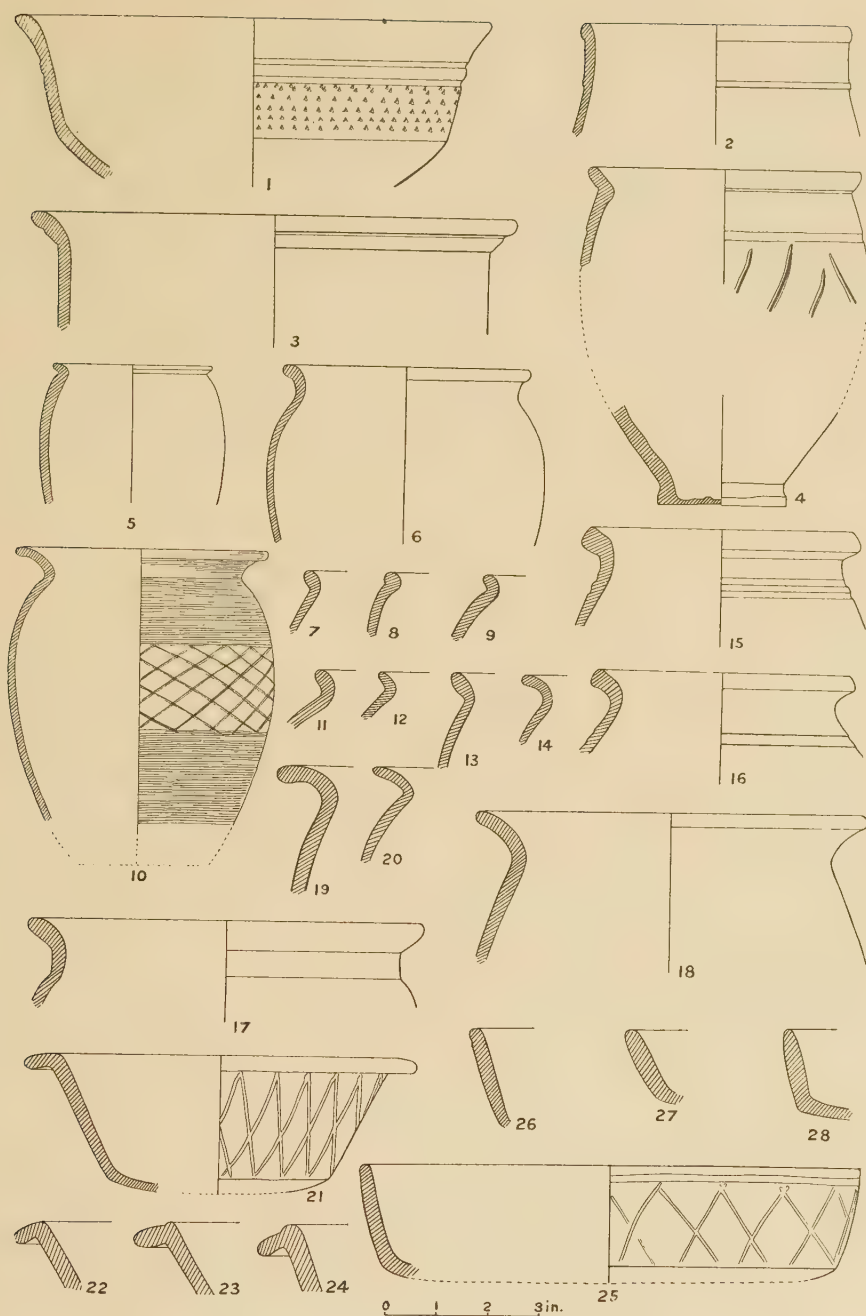


Fig. 16.—Grey or Black Ware.

No. 22 is from the sealed deposit in the well (pit 4).

(25-28) Flat dishes with straight sides and plain rims; most have lattice-pattern. Fragments are common in period 2; two or three examples of period 3, as No. 28, of coarse spongy ware.

(IV) *Brown and Buff Wares.*

Very abundant, but fragmentary. Little can be definitely assigned to the first century, but a certain number of types are not later than the early second century, while the great majority of

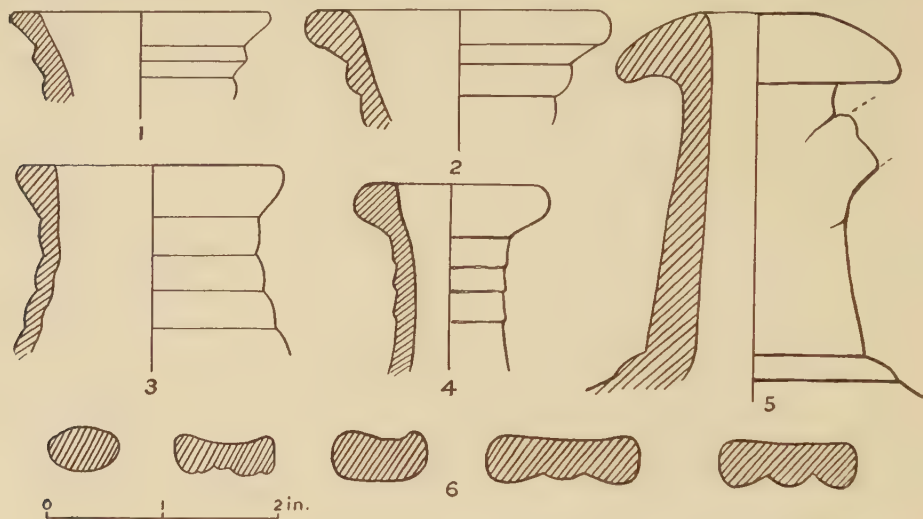


Fig. 17.—Necks and handles of jugs.

examples are of developed second century forms. Except for late mortaria, nothing can be definitely associated with occupations 3A and 3B.

*Amphorae.* Fragments were common but no specimen could be reconstructed.

*Jugs.* Four screw necks; No. 1, finely moulded, is probably first century, Nos. 2 and 3 not later than the early second; Nos. 4 and 5 may be assigned to the end of the first century or the beginning of the second.

*Mortaria.* Nearly thirty examples, of which the varieties are shown on Fig. 18. Nos. 1-6 recall types of the first or second centuries (*cf.* Bushe-Fox, *Wroxeter*, I, fig. 19, nos. 46-66); Nos. 7-10 are of the high-rimmed type (*op. cit.*, fig. 20, nos. 122-162); Nos. 11-15 are hammer-heads (*op. cit.*, nos. 178-214); and Nos. 16-18 vertical rims (*op. cit.*, nos. 218-238).

In the first and second groups Nos. 1 and 2 appear to be definitely first century types; the remainder, broadly corresponding with those found at Balmuildy (occupied 140–180 A.D.), may be assigned to the second century. Indications of the hammer-head are sparingly found at Balmuildy (Miller, *Balmuildy*, pl. XLII,

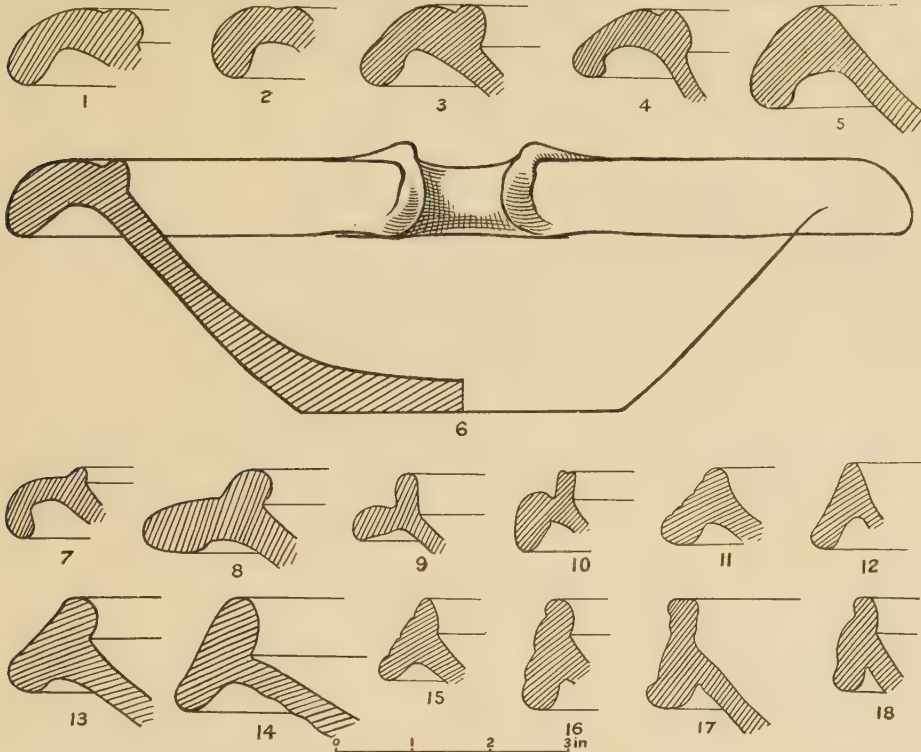


Fig. 18.—Mortaria; for stamp on No. 6 *cf.* Fig 19, No. 6a.

nos. 45, 46), but several examples at the Gaer are in association with period 2; one, No. 14, a later type than either of the Balmuildy examples, lay in pit 7 with the earlier stamped mortarium, No. 6. Another (No. 12) came from the sealed deposit in the large well. This is additional evidence that period 2 of the Gaer outlasted Balmuildy.

The vertical rims belong to occupation 3. Especial interest attaches to No. 17, which was found on the N.-S. road in the burnt layer between 3A and 3B, and which is the only positive evidence at present available to date this catastrophe. It compares with such late examples as *Wroxeter*, I, Nos. 234–238, or the Huntcliff large mortaria (*J.R.S.*, 1912, p. 228, fig. 40); the latter (dated to 360–400) seem more advanced in type.

Technique; Nos. 2 and 6 coarse brick-red, the remainder of the customary buff clay. The early types have rough surface, the later ones are often covered with a thin slip. Some fragments of side or base had reddish paint.

For the stamp on No. 6 (from pit 7), see Fig. 19, no. 6a.

*Various Shapes* (Figs. 19, 20).

(1) Part of shoulder of large olla ; light buff clay and slip ; raised cordons and incised concentric chevrons. Pit 3.

First century ; *cf.* vases from Alchester, *Ant. Journal*, vii, p. 175, fig. 7, nos. 1-3.

(2) Deep carinated bowl. Light red-brown clay, mica-dusted. Flat rim slightly hooked below, triply grooved on top ; groove around body. Diameter,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in. Under footings of praetorium. First century ; *cf.* *Wroxeter*, I, fig. 17, no. 10.

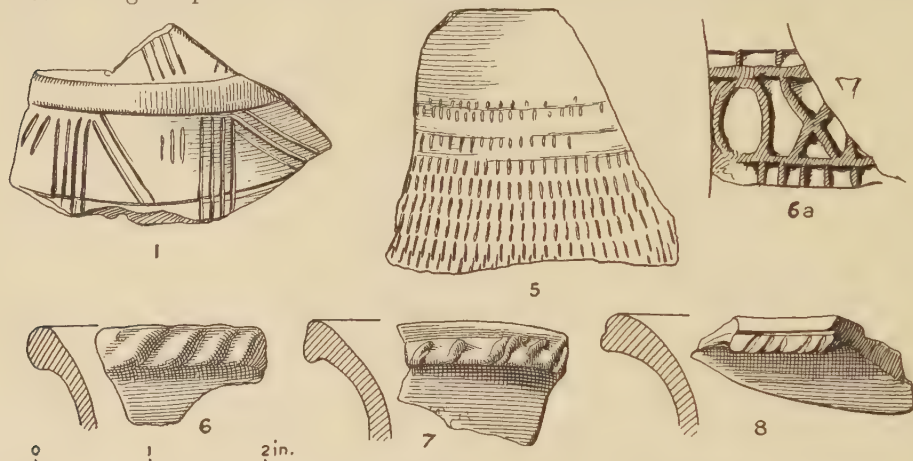


Fig. 19.—Fragments of brown pottery ; No. 6a, stamp on Mortarium.

(3) Mug, as *Wroxeter*, I, fig. 18, no. 40. Pinkish clay, smooth surface. On floor of period 2.

(4) Cylindrical bowl, imitation form 30. Rounded rim ; on lower parts of body, rouletting. Buff clay, smooth surface. Period 2.

(5) Shoulder of olla. Reddish buff clay, smooth surface. Rouletting. On floor of period 2.

(6-8) Three "frill rims," all of buff clay, from open dishes or "incense-burners." The first from pit 7 (periods 1A and 2) ; the others unstratified.

(9) Deep bowl ; pink clay with thin white slip ; flat stepped rim. Early second century. From the sealed deposit in the well (pit 4).

(10) Straight sided jar with straight grooved rim ; smooth buff clay.

(11) Cup with deep carinated outline ; buff clay. Smooth fabric, first-early second century. *Cf.* *Wroxeter*, I, p. 73, no. 20.

(12, 13) Open dishes with curving sides ; light buff clay ; *cf.* *Balmuildy*, pl. XLVIII, 31.

(14) Fragment of heavily moulded upright rim, perhaps from an open dish.

(15, 16) Deep pie-dishes with turned-over rims ; light buff clay.

(17-20) Cooking pots ; sides convex or almost straight ; simple or double roll-rims. Many examples ; some of hard reddish-brown, some of buff clay.

(21, 22) Jars with narrow mouths ; simple, or turned-over, or flange rims ; buff, or brown clay. Very numerous.

(23-26) Wide-mouthed urns ; rare ; brick-red clay.

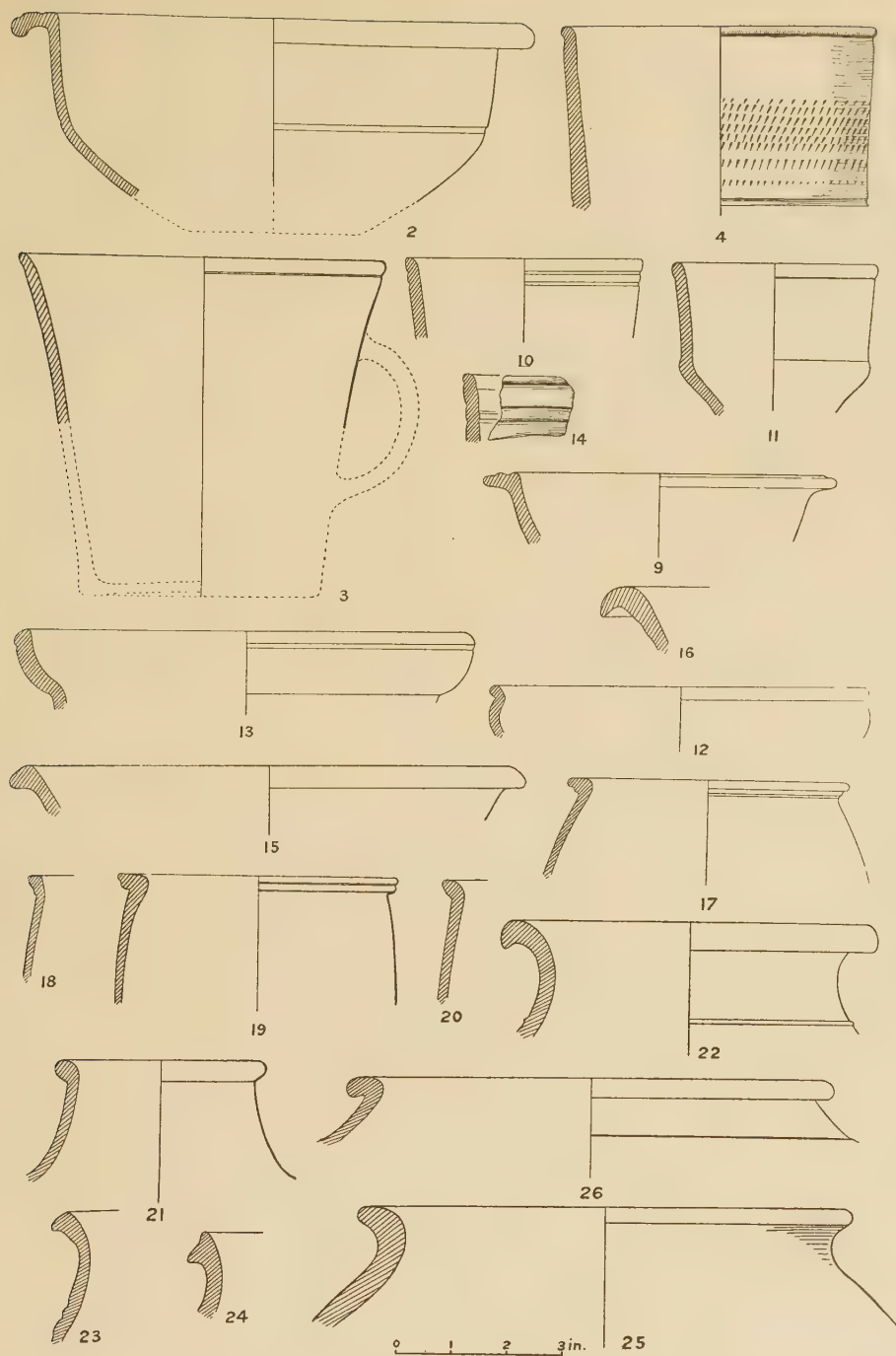


Fig. 20.—Brown and Buff Ware.

## III.—CONCLUSIONS.

The excavations of 1927, while revealing some unusual features, permitted the working hypothesis that the history of the site was similar to that of other *castella* in Wales, *e.g.* Brecon and Caersws.

The present season has shown an unexpected degree of abnormality, and it is now clear that the Forden Gaer will provide not a parallel but a contrast to its neighbours. The area excavated is still only a fraction of the whole and the future may well have other surprises in store, but the positive evidence obtained this year is definite upon some points of historical value.

PERIOD 1. The evidence for an early or mid-Flavian occupation, although not abundant, is definite and it may be assumed that, as its geographical position would indicate, the Forden Gaer marks the first stage of the Roman advance into Mid-Wales. The data at present at our disposal are not sufficiently explicit to determine whether this advance took place as an enveloping or "containing" movement concomitant with the conquest of the Silures by Frontinus, 74-77/78 A.D. (Tacitus, *Agricola*, 17) or during Agricola's campaign against the Ordovices, 77/78 A.D. (Tacitus, *Agricola*, 18). On the other hand, the almost complete absence of Samian ware attributable to the later years of Domitian's reign and the early Trajanic period—so abundantly represented at Brecon and Caersws—is striking. Future excavation may fill this gap in the ceramic series, but the hypothesis may be tentatively advanced that after 85/90 A.D. the garrison of the Gaer was largely reduced but that it continued to function as a halting station between Wroxeter and Caersws rather than as a military post.

PERIOD 1A. The construction of a substantial military road not later than 100 A.D. is the next feature. There are no present indications of a heavy occupation at this stage and it is probable that the Gaer still continued to exist only as a communication-post during the Trajanic and early Hadrianic periods. In the later years of Hadrian's reign, when the garrison at Caersws had already become depleted, detail-evidence indicates an increasing occupation of the Gaer, which culminated in the Antonine rebuild.

PERIOD 2. The Antonine reconstruction, *circa* 160 A.D.,<sup>1</sup> is amply dated by the ceramic remains (Samian under the E.-W.

<sup>1</sup> Possibly the re-construction bears some relation to the disturbances which led to the destruction of the forum at Wroxeter (*J.R.S.*, xv, 228).

road, in the gutter of the N.-S. road and pottery found under the revetment (1927). The heavy ceramic remains of the late second century attest the intensity and duration of this occupation, which was prolonged into the reign of Septimius Severus. The evidence for the continuation of Period 2 into the early third century<sup>2</sup> is furnished by late decorated Samian ware (S63) found in the sealed pit No. 3, a hammer-head mortarium (No. 12) found in the sealed well of the "praetorium" and fragments of collar-rimmed Samian mortaria (S71). Its terminal date cannot, as yet, be determined. The clay floors towards the centre suggest that the reconstruction and occupation of the whole site was followed by a period in which habitation was limited to the middle area.

PERIODS 3A and 3B. Samian evidence, in the nature of things, fails for the last phases of the occupation. There is also a gap in the coin series extending over the major part of the third century. The late pottery types from the upper layers largely suggest the third rather than the fourth century, nor is there any reason to suppose that the gap—if gap there was—between periods 2 and 3A was lengthy. The areas of 3A and 3B closely correspond with the thicker occupation of period 2, occupying the central portion of the fort, and they also suggest a reduced garrison. It is noteworthy that no reconstruction of the earlier or Antonine "praetorium" took place during this period; on the contrary, the N.-S. road was carried through and over its remains. That the occupation was military and official to the end is shown by the character of the roads and the care taken to keep the rampart in repair. The burnt layer separating 3A and 3B indicates a catastrophe, but the contiguity of both occupations suggests that no gap intervened between the two periods. Pottery of the latest phases is much less abundant and suggests a gradual diminution of occupation, to which the structural deterioration visible in the roadway of 3B also testifies.

The coin series carries the story down to the third quarter of the fourth century and it seems probable that the Gaer maintained its function, as a covering-post of Uriconium, to the end of the Roman rule in this area.

<sup>2</sup> Similarly, at Caersws, there are indications of an occupation in the age of the Severi.

The importance of the site lies in the light it has—and probably will—shed on certain periods of Roman Wales which have hitherto been largely blank. The first fort in mid-Wales to be occupied and probably the last to be evacuated, it possesses in its Antonine stage a feature which has previously been unknown in other *castella* of the principality.

## Folk-lore Notes.

Montgomeryshire offers to students of folk-lore an excellent field for investigation. There still exist many beliefs and customs, whose origins lie in the very distant past, and often in ways of living quite different from these of the present day. A custom, or a piece of ritual, usually implies a corresponding belief. In many cases the two still exist together, but it often happens, that a rite survives long after the belief associated with it has been lost, as for example, the custom of passing the post from right to left, or that of a gentleman taking the outside position when walking with a lady on the pavement. In order to understand many customs we have to seek far back into history or prehistory, or to follow the useful and dangerous course of discovering analogous, but living, customs among modern primitive peoples.

Both types of folk-lore are richly represented in Powys, and it is hoped to publish from time to time as many examples as possible, so that the Montgomeryshire Collections may eventually contain a reasonably complete record, which will throw some light on the mental life of our ancestors, and help us to understand more fully some of our own practices. The editor will welcome any contributions, whether in the way of complete papers, or of brief notes.

The following notes are intended merely as a few points, which may act as centres of crystallisation, about which some of our local lore may take concrete form.

### CATTLE CUSTOMS.

Among pastoral peoples the welfare of the herds constitutes the main interest of the community. Anything liable to cause injury to the cattle is tabu. This is well illustrated by the beliefs of the Masai, and of several of the neighbouring tribes in East Africa. Since to the primitive mind there is often an intimate connection between the part and the whole, the milk of the cows must be tested with as much care

as the cows themselves. Masai custom strictly forbids anyone to boil milk, or to mix it with hot water. The idea of some sympathetic connection between the part and the whole is not unknown in this county. It is implied in the care taken to prevent nail-parings, extracted teeth, etc., from falling into the hands of a possible enemy.

Among the Welsh hills pastoral interests have been dominant for many centuries. Are there any survivals, possibly more or less disguised, of cattle or milk tabus? Some years ago, near Dolanog, it was still believed to be unwise to take milk in tea, because such a practice make the teeth decay. This looks very like a survival of some ancient belief analogous to the Masai tabu against heating milk. It would be interesting to discover any objection to taking milk and meat within a short time of each other, so that they would mingle in the stomach, or to ploughing up, or disturbing the turf. Similar objections are well known from several parts of the world.

#### FAIRIES.

A comparison between Celtic fairy tales and the belief held by many African tribes has suggested to the writer of these notes, that a large element in our fairy lore consists of a survival of ancient ideas concerning the spirits of ancestors. Can this body of belief be attributed in particular to any one of the races, that are represented among the present population of Powys? A season's anthropometric work has shown, that there are at least three physical types among the people of this region. About the Berwyn mountains is a type with broad heads and rather strong brown ridges, similar to one of those found in the Bronze Age burials of Britain. In the valleys of the Severn, Vyrnwy, Rhiw, etc., are to be found some comparatively tall, fair individuals, while, in the moorlands toward the west of the county, people are sometimes shorter and darker.

Is it possible to correlate the distribution of the fairies with that of one of our racial types? The writer knows of no fairies in the Severn valley, except of course such as have obviously escaped

from modern children's books, or as have definite affinities with such creatures of the imagination as Queen Mab, who—

In shape no bigger than agate stone comes  
 On the forefinger of an alderman,  
 Drawn with a team of little atomees  
 Athwart men's noses when they sleep ;  
 Her waggon spokes made of long spinner's legs ;  
 The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers ;  
 The traces, of smallest spider's web ;  
 The collars, of the moonshine's wat'ry beams :  
 Her whip, of cricket's bone : the lash of film :

Very delightful beings these, but quite distinct from the true Celtic fairy. Enquiry has also failed to discover any in the valleys about Llanfyllin. Llangynog however knew of fairies ; and they are, or were until quite recently fairly numerous in the Eira and Afon Dugood valleys. It would be interesting to take a census of our fairy population, and information as to their haunts and customs would be welcomed.

#### MYTHICAL ANIMALS.

The story of the Bagbury bull has parallels at Trelystan, and to some extent at Maesmawr and Llandysilio. Just over the borders, at Mitchell's Fold, was a cow that supplied all the people with milk until it was tricked by a witch. The sacred bull was a common cult object in Bronze Age Europe, and it is possible, that some of our local stories may be very old. Then, too, there was the dragon, that lived on maiden's flesh, and was killed by dashing itself against the maenhir near Llanrhaiadr. Possibly related in some way to this, was the gwiber of Moel Bentyrch. Are there any other sacred, or mythical animals known in Powys ?

R. U. S.

## Montgomeryshire Bells.

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H. B. WALTERS, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.,  
Keeper Greek & Roman Department, British Museum.

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.....*The Bells they sound so clear,  
Round both the shires they ring them  
In steeples far and near,  
A happy noise to hear.*

*From A Shropshire Lad.*

It is perhaps curious that up to the present little or nothing has been done in the way of recording inscriptions on Welsh Church Bells\*, considering that nearly the whole of England has now been explored for that purpose. Possibly it is in a measure due to the inaccessibility of so many bells in Welsh Churches. It occurred to the writer that some use might be made of notes compiled by him many years ago when exploring Shropshire, and extending his activities to some of the adjoining churches over the border. Information has been collected about the bells of nearly 40 out of the 54 ancient churches in the county. This has now been put into print, with the hope that it may form a basis of a complete survey of the Church Bells of Montgomeryshire—which would thus be the first Welsh county to be published in anything like a complete form.

The 54 Churches in the county contain some 140 bells, including rings of eight at Machynlleth and Welshpool, and rings of six at Berriew, Llanidloes, Llanfyllin, Montgomery and Newtown. There are four and possibly more of pre-Reformation date, and records of three other recast. They occur at Kerry, Llanfair Caereinion, Trefeglwys and Trelystan; the recast ones at Aberhafesp, Castle Caereinion and Hyssington. Other mediæval bells are reported at Llandinam and Snead, but have not been verified. It is possible that there are also some uninscribed bells of great antiquity which have not as yet been noted.

\* See Note at foot of next page.

Of the mediæval bells, none are older than about 1400, to which date must be assigned the 2nd at Kerry, from the Worcester foundry. From the same foundry, but about fifty years later, are Trefeglwys 1st and the three recast bells already noted. The 2nd at Llanfair Caereinion was cast at Gloucester in the latter part of the 15th century by Robert Hendley. Trelystan bell is probably of local make, three or four similar ones having been found in South Wales, but none elsewhere; the date is about 1500.

Of the post-Reformation bells the earliest is at Hyssington, dated 1594, possibly also of local make. Of 17th century bells I have notes of 15 (and four recast), most of which are from the Cliburys' foundry at Wellington, Salop. John Martin, of Worcester, is found at Llandyssil; Thomas Roberts, of Shrewsbury, at Kerry. The 18th century bells are practically all from the Rudhall foundry at Gloucester. It will be seen that from mediæval times onward the Severn afforded ready facilities for the introduction of bells from the West Midlands into this as also into the other counties of Mid-Wales. So far we have no certain knowledge of any bell-foundry in Wales, unless we may claim the Evanses of Chepstow (who cast bells for Machynlleth in 1745) as Welshmen. But we have other names of unknown habitat, such as Thomas Stone in Glamorgan, and Henry Williams in Brecknock and Radnor. Further research may yet throw light on their actual homes. The 19th century bells were nearly all cast in London; there is a good ring by Mears at Welshpool, and another at Llanidloes, but the other larger rings are by Rudhall.

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\* The only attempts made are by the Rev. J. T. Evans, who has inserted some notes on the bells of Brecknock, Cardigan, Radnor and Gowerland, in the respective volumes of his great work on the Church Plate of St. David's Diocese; and by Mr. Arthur Wright, who a few years ago contributed some account of the bells round Cardiff and Newport to the Llandaff Diocesan Magazine. Mr. Wright, it may be noted in passing, has made considerable collections for the whole of Glamorgan and Monmouth, which it is to be hoped will some day be printed. A few isolated articles have also appeared in *Archæologia Cambrensis* and there are the notes in Archdeacon Thomas's Monumental History of the Diocese of St. Asaph.

## ABERHAFESP :

Three bells cast by C. & G. Mears of London, 1857.

There was previously an ancient bell inscribed in Gothic capitals

× Sanct Maria Ora pro Nobis.

This was probably cast by Richard Belyetere of Worcester in the 15th century. The initial letter of each word is crowned, and the initial trefoiled cross is set diagonally in a square. A drawing of this inscription, made by Mr. H. Kimber, is preserved at the Whitechapel Foundry.

Archdeacon Thomas in his *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, I., p. 508, says 'in the tower three ancient bells' (sic).

There is a tradition that the early bells came from Strata Florida Abbey.

## CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

1796—Bell wheels and frame repaired. J. Whittington, Thomas Williams, Churchwardens. E. Wythen Jones, Rector.

*There are frequent entries.* Repairing ye bell ropes.

1853—The bell was tolled on the day of the death of the Duke of Wellington, and the ringer was paid 1/-

## BERRIEW : Now six bells—

1. In Laudem dei et in Honorem Regis Edvardi Septimi Regis Insignibus Ornati S.D. | VI. Kal. Jul. Anno Domini Nostri MDCCCCII. | Dono Dedit Carolus Edvardus Howell | Deus Regem Servet | J. Taylor Secit.

2-3. By Taylor, 1860.

4. Peace and Good Neighbourhood T (stamp of bell) R 1766.  
[By Thomas Rudhall.]

5-6. By Abraham Rudhall of Gloucester, 1706.

The former bells were cast in 1638. (Thomas, III., p. 132).

## BETTWS CEDEWAIN : Three bells—

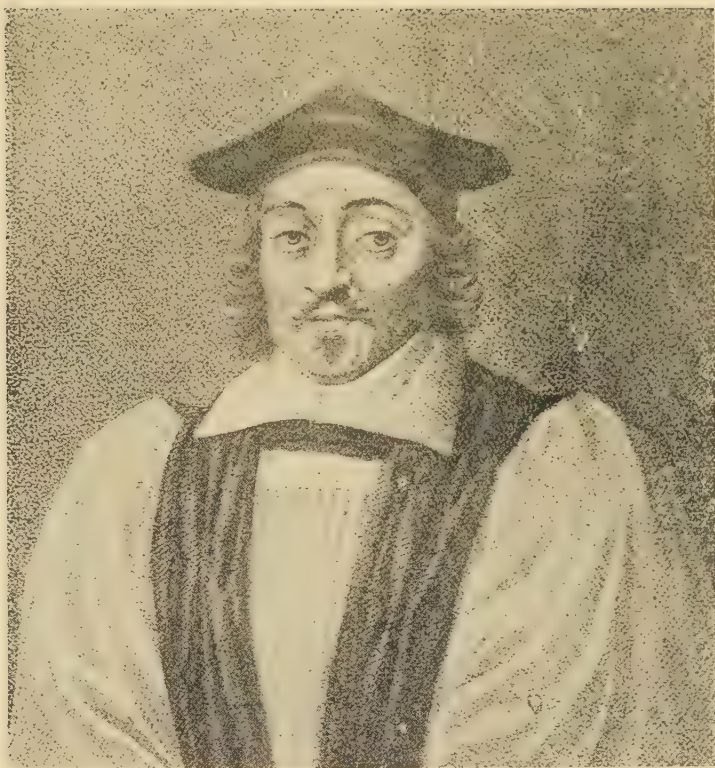
1. [By T. Mears of London, 1830.]

2. Soli Deo Immortali Sit Gloria 1630.

3. God Save His Church our King and Realm 1630.

[2nd and 3rd cast by Clibury of Wellington, Salop.]

In the Church is the brass of John ap Meredyth, of Powys,



George Griffith, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph 1661—1666.  
Rector of Lanidrinio 1632—1666.



1531, during whose incumbency, the tower was built and three bells bought.

(Thomas, I., p. 513). *Mont. Coll. XXV., p. 3.*

CASTLE CAEREINION : Three bells and three clock-bells—

1. G. Mears & Co., Founders, London, 1863.
2. × God Save His Church (vine-border) 1628.
3. × Gloria (border) In (border) Excelsus (border) Deo (border) 1637.

[2nd and 3rd by Clibury of Wellington.]

Of the clock-bells, one is blank, the others dated 1809. These came from the Old Town Hall, Welshpool, being the gift of the Corporation on the occasion of the perambulation of the Borough, 1874. St. Garmon's Church being just within the Borough.

The old treble was inscribed + Amice X.E.P. Iohannes, and resembled the old bell at Aberhafesp (XEP—XPE—Christe.) A drawing of this bell is also preserved at the Whitechapel Foundry.

#### CHURCHSTOKE :

Five bells by Abraham Rudhall, dated 1721.

1. Lawrence Lewis, Vicar, 1721. A.R.
2. Sr. Gwilt, Sr. Gwilt, Tho. Powell, Churchwardens. Tho. Shuker, Da. Lewis, Assistants, 1721.
3. God Save the Church and King.
4. Abr. Rudhall, Bell-founder, 1721.
5. Prosperity to this Parish, A.R., 1721.

2. *Churchstoke has three Wardens, one for each of its Civil Parishes.*

#### CHURCHWARDENS ACCOUNTS.

|                                                                                                                                                          |     |     |   |   |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| 1697—Paid for ringing the eight o'clock bell                                                                                                             | ... | ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| <i>The Curfew was discontinued during the Great War (1916) under the Anti-air Raid Regulations. The ringing of the Curfew has been recently revived.</i> |     |     |   |   |   |
| Given ye ringers on ye Thanksgiving Day<br>for the Signing of the Treaty of Ryswick.                                                                     | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1715—At ye Coronation Day<br>George I.                                                                                                                   | ... | ... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Towards a Sett of Bell Ropes<br>For the new bells.                                                                                                       | ... | ... | 0 | 7 | 4 |

## FORDEN :

Three modern bells by Taylor of Loughborough.

## GARTHBEIBIO :

One blank bell put up in 1862. Its predecessor was dated 1662.

## GUILDSFIELD : Three bells—

1. By Thomas Rudhall, 1782.
2. By the same, 1781.
3. May all I summon to the Grave enjoy Everlasting Rest  
W. Jeffreys 1806. (Thomas, III., p. 149).

## HYSSINGTON : Two bells—

1. ♂ A.P. R.L. ♂ ?? ♂ W.E. ♂ W.C.R.O. ♂ I.P. ?? ?? ♂  
W.P. ♂ L.G. ♂ D.W. ♂ R.D. ♂ 1594. Below:—I.P. ♂

[Three of the pairs of initials have been filed away. The stops are in the form of the Greek letter *PSI* inverted. I.P. may be the founder's initials. There is a similar bell at Llangybi, Cardiganshire.]

2. Recast by Warner of London, 1876.

These two bells hang in an open turret. The predecessor of the larger one was inscribed × Sancte Atheltrede Ora Pro Nobis. [*Atheltrede* is probably meant for *Etheldreda*, the sex of the saint being mistaken.] It was of the same type as those at Aberhafesp and Castle Caereinion, and is said to have come from Chirbury in Shropshire (see Walters, *Church Bells of Shropshire*, p 195) When the bell was recast the 'ring' with the inscription was cut out and preserved by Canon Ellacombe, who made a rubbing from it now in the British Museum (Add. MSS 33203).

## KERRY : Three bells—

1. Prosperity to the Church of England.
2. × Sancte (King's head) Egevire (Queen's head) Ora (King)  
Pro (Queen) Nobis.
3. × God Save His Church 1679.

1st by Abraham Rudhall of Gloucester.

2nd inscribed in Gothic capitals, with heads representing Edward III. and Queen Philippa as stops—cast at Wor-



Sixth Century Celtic Bell from Llangystenyn  
now in the Powysland Museum.



The Initial Cross of the Second Bell at Kerry, with heads  
representing Edward III. and Queen Philipphas as fullstops.



cester about 1400. The dedication may be to St. Gwyr of Penstrowed.

3rd by Thomas Roberts of Shrewsbury.

An inventory of 1765 mentions 'Three Bells and Ropes one little Ting Tang Bell.' The latter may have been a hand-bell used for waking people in Church.

#### CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

1760—Ringers for ringing the bells for our New King ... 0 5 0  
(*King George III*).

*Kerry also possessed a Town Crier.*

1742—The bellman ... 0 2 6

1764—For a coat and making, and for a hat for William Jones, the bellman ... £1 3 7

1768—This year three old bells were taken down to be recast, and six new ones to be put up instead (*apparently nothing further was done in the matter*).

Kerry is famous for the spirited action of Giraldus Cambrensis Archdeacon of Brecon, in claiming in person the Parish of Kerry for the See of St. David's, 1176, and excommunicating the Bishop of St. Asaph, who was seeking admission to the Church, including the slow and solemn tolling of the three bells peculiar to that rite.

(Thomas, I., p. 519). *Mont. Coll. XXV., p. 375.*

LLANBRYNMAIR : Three bells—

1. Gloria in Excelsis Deo 1655.
  2. God Save sih Church our King and Realme 1665.
  3. Prosperity to this Parish Church A (bell) R 1759.
- 1st and 2nd by Thomas Clibury ; 3rd by Abel Rudhall.

#### CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

1665—This year ye bells were cast.

1759—Carriage of Big Bell to Derwenlas ... 10s. 6d.  
*Thence by barge to Aberdovey.*

1760—To Samuell West, Bell-hanger, for setting up ye Bells  
£8 2s. 5d. and £5.

To Jno. Angel for caring the Great Bell from Gloster  
to Aberdovey, ... £1 12s. 0d.

*Mont. Coll. XIX., p 320.*

**LLANDINAM :**

There is said to be a mediæval bell here.

**LLANDRINIO : One bell—**

1. ☒ God Save the King ☒ R.E. ☒ R.G. C. ☒ Ward ☒ 1661.  
With the foundry-mark of Thomas Clibury (a shield with T.C. and a bell, and fleur de lys stop).

The bell commemorates not only the Restoration of the Monarchy, but also the return from banishment of the Rector, Dr. George Griffith, a Welsh Scholar, and his elevation to the See of St. Asaph.

R.E. and R.G. Churchwardens, refer to Robert Evans, New Hall ; and Richard Griffith, Trederwen.

*Mont. Coll. XXVIII., p. 61.*

**LLANDYSSIL :**

Five bells cast by Mears & Stainbank of London in 1865.

There were formerly three bells inscribed as follows :—

1. Charles Jones William Price C.W. 1662.  
(with the trade-mark of John Martin of Worcester, a heart with a bell and the initials I.M.)
2. × Gloria (border) Deo (border) In (running border) Excelsus 1619  
(with trade-mark of William Clibury of Wellington, a shield with W.C.)
3. [Dated 1666.] (Thomas, I., p. 525).

**LLANDYSILIO :**

One bell by Abraham Rudhall, 1729.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

1688—Mending ye Bell Wheels.

**LLANERFYL : One bell—**

1. God Save His Church 1693 (in an open turret).

**LLANFAIR CAEREINION : Three bells and ting tang—**

1. S. Bromley Jones : Alfred Richards : Ch : Wardens  
× Recast A.D. 1885 × Barwell Sounder Birmingham.
2. × Santce : Petre : Ora Pro Nobis.
3. × Gloria in Excelsis Deo M.E. I.T. C.W. 1658.  
(above and below, vine-borders between cable-mouldings).



Orate pro aia dñi Johis ap meredyth de rochda quondam vicarij huius ecclesie de bettws  
 man' tempore edificata est campanule id h. u. i. tempore sui tres campanae et facta fut  
 in dicta ecclesia multae aliae donationes pro vicario p. posse sustinere cur' aia  
 p.rixi' dñus noster dat' ipso vivente. Anno dñi millesimo cccc. xxxi<sup>a</sup>.

Pray for the soul of Sir John ap Meredyth of Powys, formerly Vicar of this Church of Bettws ; in whose time the Tower was built : and at different periods, three bells were bought, and many other good works done in the said Church. The Vicar himself, helping to his utmost. God be merciful to his soul. Amen. Dated in his lifetime in the year of Our Lord one thousand five hundred and thirty one.



Ting-tang, a modern bell, uninscribed—Terrier of 1856 mentions small bell, gift of Mr. Pryce Devereux, of Brynglas—the sporting squire who was a compeer of Jack Mytton, of Halston.

1st Recast in 1885. The inscription refers to Squire F. Bromley Jones of Cefndre, member of the Garthlwyd clan; and Alfred Richards of Llanoddian. Previous bell by Rudhall with inscription—

David Howell, Thomas Davies, Churchwardens 1776.

Thomas Davies probably of Ty Gwyn (now the Black Lion)

2nd cast by Robert Hendley of Gloucester about 1480. Traditionally said to be the Convent Bell from the Nunnery of Llanllugan. The Church is dedicated to St. Mary.

3rd by Clibury.

(Thomas, I., p. 476, and *Mont. Coll. XVI.*, p. 356).

#### LLANFECHAN :

Two bells by Abraham Rudhall, dated 1730 and 1737.

#### LLANFIHANGEL-YNG-NGHWNFA : One bell—

1. I.P. E.W. C.W. B.V. 1638 (weight about 2cwt.)

B.V. John Vaughan, M.A., Rector, 1661–1667, son of Robert Vaughan, Caegai, Merioneth.

(From Thomas, II., p. 229.

#### LLANFYLLIN :

Six bells by A. Rudhall, 1714, and noted locally for their sweet tone.

1. God preserve the Church and Queen A.R. 1714.

2. Abraham Rudhall, Bell-founder, 1714.

3. Peace and Good Neighbourhood.

4. Prosperity to this place.

5. B. Davies, T. Evans, Churchwardens 1714.

6. Adam Pryce, Esq., Thomas Owen, Esq., A.R. 1714.  
Mr. R. Rynaston, Rector.

Dafydd Ddu composed a Welsh lyric to the bells which is very popular among the townsfolk.

*Mont. Coll. III.*, p 70.

## LLANGADFAN : One bell—

## 1. God Save His Church 1658

By T. Clibury, who supplied in the same year the 3rd bell to the neighbouring parish of Llanfair Caereinion.

## LLANGYNIOW : One bell—

Come away make no delay A.R. By A. Rudhall.

Locally the bell is said to have a considerable amount of silver in its composition.

During the incumbency of Rev. Samuel Reed, 1895—1906, an offer was made to present a new peal of three bells in exchange for the present bell.

The Church being situate on the summit of a hill the sweet tone of the bell can be heard for many miles, and is referred to in the following englyn.....

*"Nid a plant Llangyniew o swm Cloch y Llan."*

## LLANGYNOG :

One bell by Rudhall, in an open turret.

## LLANIDLOES :

The three old bells were replaced in 1824 by six bells by T. Mears. The cost, £300, being defrayed by public subscription. No. 1 bell was not sent to be recast, but was rehung at Trefeglwys. The names of the Committee, together with the Churchwardens and Vicar are cast on the 1824 peal.

There is also an old bell at the Town Hall.

*Mont. Coll. VI., p 167.*

## LLANLLUGAN : One bell—

## 1. Llanllugan Church Bell 1686.

Benjamin Stone, Roger Gittins, Churchwardens.

## CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

1910—The Sexton was paid 2/6 for ringing the bell for one hour on accession of King George V. to the throne.

(From Thomas, III., p. 336).

## LLANLLWCHAIARN :

Three bells by John Rudhall, 1821.

## LLANSANTFFRAID-YN-MECHAIN : Three bells—

1. Ihesus be Oure Spede 1618.
2. God Save His Chirche 1618.
3. Peace and Good Neighbourhood A (bell) R 1718.  
1st and 2nd by Clibury of Wellington.
1. During the ringing on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal, Jan. 25th, 1858, this bell was cracked, and was recast in 1861.
2. This bell, also, during the ringing to celebrate the marriage of the Prince of Wales, March 10th, 1863, was cracked.
- 3rd by Abraham Rudhall. There is a tradition that "Y gloch fawr" was intended for Llanfechain.

## CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNT.

1733—Ringing of Bells, 29th of May, 11th of June, and 5th of  
November ... .. 00 04 6

This was the customary fee for ringing the bells on Oak Apple Day, The Longest Day, and Guy Fawkes Day.

Under the Unreformed Calender the 11th of June, St. Barnabas Day, was the summer solstice :

"Barnaby Bright—

*The longest day and the shortest night."*

(From Thomas, II., p. 249, *Mont. Coll. IV.*, p 101 & p 140).

## LLANWDDYN :

In the new Church, one modern bell, and one disused from the submerged Church, by Abraham Rudhall, inscribed  
Come away make no delay A.R.

We passed by Llanwddyn Church, ..... at which place they expressed their loyaltie and good affeccion toward his Grace by jangling of their little bell, of which they spared not, the strangeness of the noyse whereof caused me to enter therein, where observable I found the rope to be *Finis triformis*, consisting of iron chain upward, gad or twisted withs next and rope in fine .....

*Duke of Beaufort's "Progress through Wales, 1684."*

*Mont. Coll. XXV.*, p 115.

## LLANWNOG :

Two bells by Warner of London, 1863.

## MACHYNLLETH :

Eight bells, the two trebles added in 1911, the rest by Barwell of Birmingham, 1892.

Formerly three by William Evans of Chepstow, 1745.

## MEIFOD : Three bells—

1. [1679.]
2. [1698.]
3. I to the Church the living call and to the grave do summon all 1760 (by T. Rudhall).  
(From Thomas, I., p. 499).

## MONTGOMERY : Six bells—

1. Peace and Good Neighbourhood A (bell) R 1724.
2. God Preserve the Church of England.
3. Rev. M. E. Lloyd Rector J. Jones and E. Reed Churchwardens J Briant Hertford Secit 1814.
4. Edwd. Weaver and Sra: Greatbach Church Wardens 1724.
5. John Greenly Esq: Maurice Lloyd G. T. Bayliss 1724.
6. I to the Church the living call and to the grave do summon all 1724.  
(Weights :  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 5,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , 6, 8, 10 cwt.)

## NEWTOWN :

1. Pryce 1665. Recast 1727.
2. Sir John Pryce and Arthur Pryce Esq Church Wardens 1727
3. Gloria Deo in Ecclesia Sanctorum 1727.
4. Deus Ecclesiam Anglicanam in Perpetuum Conservabit A.R. 1727.
5. Vivat Rex et Regina A.D. 1727.
6. The Gift of Sir John Pryce Bart 1727.

From MS. by E. Jones : 'Six bells new casted came to Newtown church the beginning of November, 1727.'  
(From Thomas, I., p. 544, and III., p. 339).

## PENNANT MELANGELL :

In the old church, one modern bell. In the new church of St. Thomas, built 1855, is the bell from the old church.

## SNEAD :

Two bells in an open turret; the smaller one appears to be mediæval.

## TREFEGLWYS : Two bells—

1. × Sancte (King's Head) Micael (Queen's Head) Ora Pro (King) Nobis.

[Same type as Aberhafesp, etc., but all letters crowned; Royal heads as at Kerry.]

2. By Clibury of Wellington, with arabesque borders.

One of these bells was in the Llanidloes peal until 1824.

## TREGYNON:

One bell dated 1796.

## TRELYSTAN: One bell—

1. × Sancta (flower) Maria (flower) Ora (flower) Pro (flower) Nobis.

Date about 1500. Similar bells at Oxwich and Rhossili, Glamorgan; Llandygwydd, Cardigan; and Llanegwad, Carmarthen.

## WELSHPOOL : Eight bells—

*Buttermilk and flummery  
Say the Bells of Montgomery,  
Stop let it cool  
Say the Bells of Welshpool.*

OLD JINGLE RHYME.

Each bell is inscribed T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1824, and bears in addition the following:—

1. In sweetest sound let each its note reveal  
Mine shall be first to lead the dulcet peal.
2. In mazy changes cheer the landscape wide  
Court echo from the Park and Gofa side.
3. And still as sportive fancy counts them o'er  
Shall waft them far on fertile Severn's shore.

4. When female virtue weds with manly worth  
We catch the rapture and we spread it forth.
5. Does battle rage, do human foes contend  
We hail the victor if he's Britain's friend.
6. Hail, patriot George, for whom a nation prays  
That health and peace may crown thy latter days.
7. May England's coast the pride of commerce be  
And Cambria's maxim always to be free.
8. May all whom I shall summon to the grave  
The blessings of a well-spent life receive.

One of these was however recast in 1868.

Originally there were five bells, which by order of a Vestry Meeting 1783 were to be recast. The new peal of six bells were cast by Rudhall, 1791, and cost £300.

In 1814 three of the bells being cracked and useless, the Vestry decided to obtain a peal of eight bells. The Couplets were composed by Mr. Wilding of High Ercall, Shropshire; he used some of them for the bells of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury. The ring is usually said to be the gift of Major Pugh, M.P., but the Churchwardens accounts show a subscription list of £285 of which Mears got £242, the balance being spent on carriage and entertaining the Shrewsbury, Chester and Wrexham ringers at local inns.

The inauguration of the bells took place on the occasion of the Great Eisteddfod of Powys at Pool in 1824.

1838—June 28th : Coronation of Queen Victoria. The houses of the town were ornamented with oak boughs and flowers.....Bell ringing and cannon firing.....

1846—Oct. 20th : Lady Charlotte Herbert married to Mr. Montgomery. Great rejoicing in Pool, bell ringing and every demonstration shown.

(*From Diary of Richard Griffiths-Parry, Mansion House.*)

The Curfew which used to ring at 9 o'clock was discontinued in 1891.

(Thomas, I., p. 156, and III.) *Mont. Coll. XV., p 311.*  
*Payne's Almanack 1919.*

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*To be continued.*

## Coronation of King George IV.

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At a Monthly Meeting of the Welshpool Corporation held on June 27th, 1924, it was reported by the Town Clerk, that a letter had been received from Mr. C. T. Jackson, of Harrow, Middlesex, enclosing an old Poster setting out the particulars of the rejoicing, held in Welshpool, on the occasion of the Coronation of King George IV., on July 19th, 1821. The Mayor, Alderman G. R. D. Harrison, voiced the gratitude felt by the Corporation to the kind donor for returning to the town a record of what had happened in Welshpool on that famous occasion. Needless to say that no echo of the tragic happenings of that day's ceremony in London, marred the somewhat bucolic and intensely primitive form of rejoicings in the Ancient Capital of Powys. In distant Welshpool the day seems to have passed in gaiety and rejoicing, judging from the contents of the 3½ yards long poster, which by the courtesy of the Mayor and Corporation of Welshpool we are allowed to produce. The original is now kept amongst the Muniments of the Corporation in the Safe in the Council Chamber. The wording of the Poster is written in the artificial and stilted style of the period to which it belongs.

G. R.



### REJOICINGS

To take place in the Town of  
WELSH-POOL

on the day of the  
CORONATION

Of his most excellent Majesty  
**KING GEORGE IV.**

JULY 19, 1821,

The Inhabitants of the Town are requested to have the streets well cleaned before their Houses on the Eve of the Coronation. The morning to be ushered in by appropriate PEALS being Rung on the CHURCH BELLS at 5 o'clock in the morning, to be repeated at Intervals during the Day, and the Royal Standard to be hoisted on the Steeple. It is requested that the Day be observed as a Holiday, and all other Business suspended ; the Inhabitants appearing in their best attire ; the Ladies and Gentlemen decorated with Leaves of Laurel, and favours of Red, Blue, and White Ribbons.

### A GRAND PROCESSION

of the Corporation, Inhabitants, and the Male and Female Children of the National Schools. To assemble at 10 o'clock in the Morning at the Town Hall and at 11 to proceed thence to attend Divine Service in the following order :—

The Serjeants-at-Mace in the Uniforms.

The Constables of the Upper, Middle, and Lower Divisions of Pool,  
with their Staves of Office.

### BAND

of the Royal Montgomery Militia, with the non-commissioned Officers bearing the Colours of the Regiment.

The Soldiers who participated in the glories of  
WATERLOO.

Trumpeters and Bugles of the County Yeomanry  
CAVALRY,

The Female Children of the National School,  
Preceded by their Governess—Two and Two.

The Boys of the same Establishment, following their Teacher, in files.

The Bailiffs of the Corporation.

### THE ALDERMEN.

### THE VICAR.

The Magistrates and Churchwardens.

The Principal Inhabitants of the Town and Borough.

## DIVINE SERVICE,

Commences with the 21st Psalm, accompanied by the Organ.

AFTER THE 2nd LESSON,

Handel's Grand

CORONATION ANTHEM,

"Zadock the Priest, &c."

After Prayers, the Service will conclude with

A HYMN,

Composed for the occasion.

## AFTER DIVINE SERVICE

the Procession to return to the Town Hall in the same order.

The Children being conducted to the National School, they will partake of a Dinner of

SHEEP ROASTED

whole, and Plum Pudding, with Ale for the Boys, and Wine for the Girls.

At Two o'clock, the Corporation, Magistrates, and the Principal Inhabitants, will dine at the Town Hall.

President—THE HIGH BAILIFF.

Vice-President—MR. T. HOWELL.

Stewards :

Rev. W. Clive,  
Thomas Morgan, Esq.

T. Lloyd-Dicken, Esq.  
William Jones, Esq.

## DINNER

To consist of

VENISON,

BARON OF BEEF,

SHEEP, Roasted Whole,

Plum Puddings, &c., &c.

With an unbounded supply of Native

CWRW DA.

On the cloth being removed  
NON NOBIS DOMINE,

will be sung by the Principal Vocal Performers present.

After which, the health of the KING and other LOYAL TOASTS will  
be drunk.

#### AT FIVE O'CLOCK

The Company will proceed to a large Field on the Right of the SEVERN PARADE. On their arrival the whole of the people present will be arranged in a large Circle under the Direction of the Committee appointed for that purpose, when they will be served round with Bumpers to drink

"THE KING"

with Four Times Four.

The assembled Multitude, accompanied by the Band, will then sing  
the National Anthem of

GOD SAVE THE KING,

In full Chorus, with the following additional Verse :—

May our late George's Worth,  
Shine out in George the Fourth,  
To his high praise ;  
May Friends around him press,  
And he his People bless,  
With Peace and Happiness,  
Through all his Days.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER, THE SPORTS WILL COMMENCE WITH

#### A FOOT RACE

By Boys of the National School, to run over the Ground to be marked out, and back ; the best of Heats. The Winner to have a NEW HAT : the second best HALF-A-CROWN : and the rest ONE SHILLING each—Not more than ten to start.

#### A DONKEY RACE,

To run the Ground as marked out, against Time ; the number to be determined by the Committee. No Donkey to be ridden by its owner. The hindermost to be declared the Winner, and to entitle its owner to

a prize of HALF-A-GUINEA : the second to FIVE SHILLINGS, and the others to HALF-A-CROWN each.

### FOOT RACE

By Men of all Ages,

Not more than twelve to start. The Distance and Heats to be determined by the Committee before starting: and the Names entered with the Steward. The Winner to be entitled to a new Pair of SHOES: the second best FIVE SHILLINGS: and the others ONE SHILLING each—No jostling or tripping heels allowed.

### A BAG RACE,

No less than six Bags to start. The Winner to be entitled to a NEW SHIRT: the second a pair of STOCKINGS: and the rest ONE SHILLING each to be determined by the Committee.

Quietness to be observed during the Performance.

### A GINGLING MATCH,

The Match to be composed of not less than ten Persons: The Winner to have TEN SHILLINGS; and the others ONE SHILLING each. The time of its duration to be determined by the Committee.

### SMOKING MATCH,

To consist of not less than twelve Amateurs. The Pipes to be filled by an umpire ; no Drinking to be allowed ; the First to exhaust his Broseley to be the Winner of HALF-A-POUND OF TOBACCO ; and each of them a Quart of Ale.

### A GRINNING MATCH,

Not less than six to exhibit. To Grin through a Horse Collar. An Umpire to announce the Winner by a reference to a shew of hands.—The Prize a SILK HANKERCHIEF.

All present are requested not to Laugh.

The Festivities of the Field to close by the ascent of a

### BALLOON,

Fancifully decorated with the Symbols of Royalty, and bearing on it the Letters G.R.

## A SUBSCRIPTION BALL,

At the OAK INN ROOMS, which will be splendidly lighted up.

Ladies and Gentleman's Tickets, 2s. 6d. each.

Dancing will commence at Ten o'clock.

Stewards:

Mr. Edward Williames.

Mr. Griffith Evans.

Mr. William Jones.

Mr. D. J. Jenkins.

Dinner Tickets to be had of Mr. William Jones, Park Lane ;

Ball Tickets of Mr. Thomas Clarke, Hatter ; or at the Oak Inn.

Printed and sold by J. Waidson and R. Owen, Welshpool—Price TWO PENCE.

“The appropriate peals of bells” mentioned, which were to usher in the auspicious day, would be rung on the peal of six bells hung in St. Mary’s Tower in 1791, but which in 1814 were stated to be well-nigh useless : three of the peal having been cracked. This peal was taken down and the present peal of eight bells placed in the Tower in August 1824. The 6th bell bears the following Couplet—possibly inscribed to commemorate the Accession of George IV. to the throne—

“Hail, Patriot George, for whom a nation prays,  
That health and peace may crown thy latter days.”

This occasion was evidently the first time that “the Male and Female Children of the National Schools” appeared in public, for the present National Schools, founded by the energy of the late Archdeacon Clive, were only built in 1821—the Schools at the time of these rejoicings were held in either a temporary building or in the “Pilgrim’s Chamber” over the Porch of St. Mary’s Church—demolished in 1824.

In the lost Minute and Account Books of the Corporation for 1820, there occurred the following items—"The Staff of Montgomeryshire Militia, Gilmore and 3 trumpeters, Evan Thomas and David Williams, the two Sergeants-at-Mace, on their attendance on proclaiming George IV. at 2s. 6d.—£2 15s. 0d. Ale for them and the populace, £5 0s. 0d. (*vide Mont. Coll., Vol. XIV., p. 232*).

Owing to the lack of any list of bailiffs and aldermen of the borough, it is quite impossible to state who occupied the posts of High Bailiff, Bailiff and Aldermen of the Borough of Welshpool on July 19, 1821. We are again indebted to that most painstaking historian and brilliant son of Welshpool who perused and studied the old records of our borough, the late Morris Chas. Jones, F.S.A., for the only available and accurate information of the history of our town, in the days of the Georges.\* Fortunately for posterity he studied his matter at first hand. In Vol. XIV. of the Montgomeryshire Collections (previously mentioned), Mr. Morris C. Jones records the names of the bailiffs and aldermen of the borough in the bye-laws of August 30th, 1825 :—

Bailiffs—George Gould of the Golfa.

Francis Allen, Maes Fron.

Aldermen—Thomas Lloyd Dickin, High Street.

Edward Pugh, Ironmonger.

Wm. Clive, Vicar.

Thomas Johnes, Hall Street.

It is quite possible, that these same men may have held office in 1821, for the Corporation in those days had become a miserable little clique, self-elected, and hardly any of them hereditary burgesses, and the offices were held for an indefinite time. The Town Clerk at the time of the Coronation, was Mr. Thomas Morgan, who is mentioned as one of the four Stewards of the Sports.

\* It is much to be regretted that the records of the old Corporation of Welshpool, dealing with the latter part of the 17th, the whole of the 18th, and the early part of the 19th centuries, have apparently been missing for the last forty years.

The Order of Divine Service, was commenced with the singing of the Psalm, "Domine, in virtute tua," in the doggerel version used in the Parish Church of Welshpool from 1814 up to mid Victorian days. The version runs thus—

"The King, O Lord, with songs of praise,  
 Shall in Thy strength rejoice,  
 With Thy salvation crown'd shall raise  
 To heav'n his cheerful Voice.  
 Thy sure defence through nations round,  
 Has spread his glorious name,  
 And his successful actions crown'd  
 With majesty and fame.  
 Because the King on God alone  
 For timely aid relies,  
 His mercy still supports his throne,  
 And all his wants supplies."

This truly humorous description of the wants of George IV. seems to the 20th Century Britons unnecessary, not to say blasphemous. "The timely aid," on which George IV. relied, was the Nation's Purse.

It will be noticed, that this "Psalm" is advertised "accompanied by the Organ." This is the Organ now in Christ Church and given in 1813 to St. Mary's Church by the Grandfather of the present Earl of Powis. It was erected originally in the West (or Singer's) Gallery, over the present Vestry door, where it remained until removed to the new Organ Chamber in the Chancel in 1871. This Organ was given to replace the one destroyed by the Puritans, and which was built in the Gallery over the Rood Screen. During the interim of 160 years, the Music in the Church had been supplied by reed and stringed instruments, as the Churchwarden's Books of St. Mary's of the 18th Century testify.

The Anthem chosen for this great and unique occasion, for there had been no Coronation for sixty years, was Handel's Coronation Anthem from "Zadock the Priest." A tradition exists in the family of the Compiler of these annotations, that the choir on this, and other state, occasions at this period was conducted by the late Mr. Pryce Owen, Grandfather of the late Mr. David Pryce Owen, one of the original members of the Powys-land Club.

The concluding Hymn—"composed for the occasion"—would in all probability be the composition of the local Poet Laureate of Welshpool at that period—Mr. John Jones.

The National children were regaled with a Sheep, advertised to be roasted whole, with Christmas Puddings as a second course, and "with Ale for the Boys and Wine for the Girls"—They were expected to run races after eating and imbibing such fare on a summer day. The Corporation, with "the Principal Inhabitants," at their two o'clock dinner in the Town Hall, were also provided with a similar kind of Christmas dinner on that summer day in 1821, when George IV. was crowned. The "Piece de resistance" at that gargantuan feast appears to have been "Venison," judging from the size of the type in which that word is printed, in contrast to the other items in the menu. The Band, too, in the same way appears to have been the chief object of interest in the Municipal Procession.

The High Bailiff—for the year—was the President of this select feast, whilst the Vice-President is stated to have been a Mr. T. Howell, who was an auctioneer living in New Street. The Stewards were:—The then recently appointed Vicar of Pool, the Rev. Wm. Clive, nephew of the Conqueror of India, and Grandfather of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Clive Bridgeman, M.P. The Town Clerk, Mr. T. Morgan, the next in order, and whose offices were situated in Hall Street, lived at Glanrhiew, where he died at a very great age. He was also termed "The Keeper of the (Borough) Records." After his death the Records were removed to London. The Record Office stood on portion of the site of the present Corn Exchange. The third Steward, Mr. T. Lloyd Dickin, was a retired Solicitor who lived at Ty Coch, High Street, and left, at the time of his death in 1856, £150 for the poor of Welshpool. He was an uncle of the late Mr. John Humphreys, "The Rectory," Berriew. The fourth Steward was a Mr. Wm. Jones, a banker, who lived at Park Lane, where, tradition relates, he had one or two pet tigers. These animals were said to be the terror of the children of Welshpool, although kept in strict captivity. He afterwards left Welshpool and died at Shelton, near Shrewsbury.

It will be noted that an "unbounded supply of Native "Cwrw Da" was forthcoming, in which to drink "the health of the King, and the other Loyal Toasts." The Corporation of Welshpool in 1929, would experience great difficulty to procure "Cwrw Da" in its native state.

After three hours feasting and toasting, the company were to proceed at 5 o'clock to "a large Field on the right of the Severn Parade." This seems to have been the recognised name for the present Clive Place and Severn Road, previous to the arrival of the railway in 1856. The "Parade" then extended in a direct line from the Canal Bridge in Severn Street to the ford at Leighton Bridge. In the Official Programme of the rejoicings, on Nov. 5th, 1839, on the coming of age of the late Earl of Powis, mention of the Parade is made. The large Field of 1821 would now be difficult to locate owing to the great alterations made by the coming of the railway and the building of houses. The Sports, which were to take place, seem to have been of the typical rural and bucolic description, which amused our "rude forefathers of the Vale" in the 18th and early 19th Centuries. To modern ideas, the prizes offered would appear to be very inadequate. A "Gingling" Match appears on the Programme. A "Gingle" is the description sometimes given to an Irish Car. Possibly in this case it is a mis-spelling of the word "Jingle," a childish amusement in which a number of people would sing a tune, each starting at different times. A favourite "Jingle" being—"Three Blind Mice," and which was sung over and over again until the number of singers was reduced to one.

The Subscription Ball at the "Oak Inn," which was to terminate the very strenuous day's pleasure, had as Stewards Mr. Edward Williames, who lived at Buttington Green, a retired Solicitor and Coroner for Montgomeryshire, and a son of John Williames, Solicitor, Welshpool, who lived at Dolanog House in the latter part of the 18th Century; Mr. William Jones of Park; Mr. D. J. Jenkins and Mr. Griffith Evans—neither of whose names appear in Pigotts Directory for 1828. Possibly Mr. Griffith Evans may have been the father of the late Councillor Griffith Evans of Hall Street, Welshpool, and therefore a great grandfather of Councillor R. Griffith Sayce of Welshpool.

The enormously long poster appears to have been the joint work of the two firms of printers in the town—John Waidson of the Gullet Inn, who appears to have combined the occupations of inn-keeper, malster and grocer with that of Printing, and Robert Owen, Bookseller and Printer, Broad Street, Mayor 1847 and 1856. He died in 1866 in his 67 year.

M. N. OWEN.

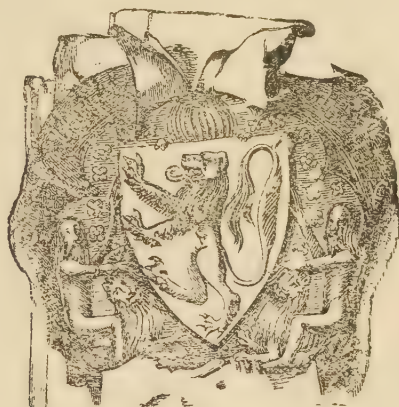
VOL. XLI.

COLLECTIONS  
**Historical & Archæological**

RELATING TO  
**MONTGOMERYSHIRE**

AND ITS BORDERS.

ISSUED BY THE POWYS-LAND CLUB FOR THE USE  
OF ITS MEMBERS



TITLE PAGE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS  
OF VOL. XLI.

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WELSHPOOL :

Printed for the Club by DAVID ROWLANDS, Limited.

1930.

# MONTGOMERYSHIRE COLLECTIONS.

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# The Powysland Club.

*For the Collecting and Printing for the use of its Members, of the  
Historical, Ecclesiastical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Literary Remains  
of Montgomeryshire.*

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## THE FORDEN GAER.

### THIRD INTERIM REPORT (EXCAVATIONS OF 1929).

BY F. N. PRYCE, F.S.A., AND T. DAVIES PRYCE, F.S.A.

(Reprinted from "ARCHAEOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS," June, 1930.)

THE Powysland Club in August, 1929,<sup>1</sup> dug a section through the defences on the western side of the earthwork. The kind permission of Col. G. R. D. Harrison and of Mr. T. Williams, of the Gaer, is again gratefully acknowledged, also the help of Miss W. Lamb, Mr. Stanley Davies, and others.<sup>2</sup>

#### I.—THE EXCAVATION.

The section was cut to clear the S.W. angle, at a point 37 ft. N. of the "Hoar Stone,"<sup>3</sup> where the outer bank attains its maximum height and spread (Fig. 1). The ground conditions on this side of the earthwork differ from those encountered in previous seasons at the S.E. and centre; the glacial clay is thinning out and below is clean layered gravel; on the outside of the outer bank the clay ends and the gravel slopes down into the loam of the valley bottom.

*The Outworks.* The outer bank consists of gravel, with a thin covering of clay; trial pits proved the gravel to be a natural deposit. The bank thus appears more definitely as a natural feature, being simply the rim of the glacial plateau, isolated when the clay behind it was removed to provide rampart material. At this point the size of the bank rendered unnecessary the strengthening encountered in 1927 on the south side.

Two small ditches, at 70 ft. and 140 ft., one on either side of the slope, may have been defensive, but more probably were drains.

Between the outer and main banks, the glacial clay had been cut away and the underlying gravel was hard and trodden on the surface. There were two ditches, each V-shaped, dug into the

<sup>1</sup> Previous Reports: for 1927, *Arch. Camb.* 1927, pp. 333–354; for 1928, *Arch. Camb.* 1929, pp. 100–139.

<sup>2</sup> Messrs. T. Simpson Jones, J. B. Willans, H. F. Jolowicz, J. Robart; also an anonymous contributor of £10, for ex-Service labour. We would especially thank Miss Lamb for plotting the section.

<sup>3</sup> See plan, 1928 Report, Fig. 1.

gravel, which here again was proved to be natural. The outer ditch, 11 ft. wide by 3 ft. deep, produced no "small find"; the inner, 14 ft. by 4½ ft., contained part of an Antonine pie-dish.<sup>1</sup>

*The Rampart.* The glacial clay remained in position on the inner side of the inner ditch, sloping back from its upper limit; in height about 3¼ ft.; the top foot showing signs of weathering, with a turf-line marking the ground level of pre-Roman times. The structure raised upon this was complex in character, showing a general correspondence with the results of 1927,<sup>2</sup> but differing in some details. Its main features were a thick foundation of gravel and a vallum composed of layers of clay. In the following description its component parts are treated under their probable periods of construction.<sup>3</sup>

*Period 1.* A post-hole in the clay at 15 ft.<sup>4</sup> underneath the gravel foundation, and sealed by it, probably marks the line of a stockade of the earliest occupation. Its sides were packed with cobbles; a small fragment of Samian found in it was too minute to date.

*Period 2.* From the edge of the inner ditch a gravel layer or foundation extended back for 45 ft. For the first 6 ft. this was 1 ft. 4 in. thick and rested on a bed of cobbles; over the remainder of its width there were no cobbles, the thickness gradually decreased to 4 ins., and the gravel was more mixed; on the N. side of the section it continued of even substance, on the S. side it was mixed with loam and charcoal, the material being thus derived from an already occupied site.

The width of this rampart foundation furnishes a contrast to that usually found in the *castella* of Wales. At Brecon and Segontium it only measured some 23 ft., including berm (Wheeler, *Brecon*, p. 6). On the other hand, close parallels are to be found amongst the

<sup>1</sup> Black ware with lattice pattern and flange-rim; cf. 1928 Report, Fig. 16, no. 24.

<sup>2</sup> See the sections of the S.E. angle and S. side in 1927 Report, facing p. 333.

<sup>3</sup> In our previous Reports we numbered the occupations of the fort as 1 Flavian, 2 Antonine-Severan, 3 (A and B) later third and fourth century; the intermediate period between 1 and 2, for which only meagre evidence was available, was referred to as 1A. As the present season has shown that a definite occupation existed in this intermediate period, misconception will be best avoided by renumbering as follows:—1, Flavian; 2, Trajan-Hadrianic; 3, Antonine-Severan; 4 (A and B), third and fourth centuries.

<sup>4</sup> Distances are taken from the edge of the "berm."

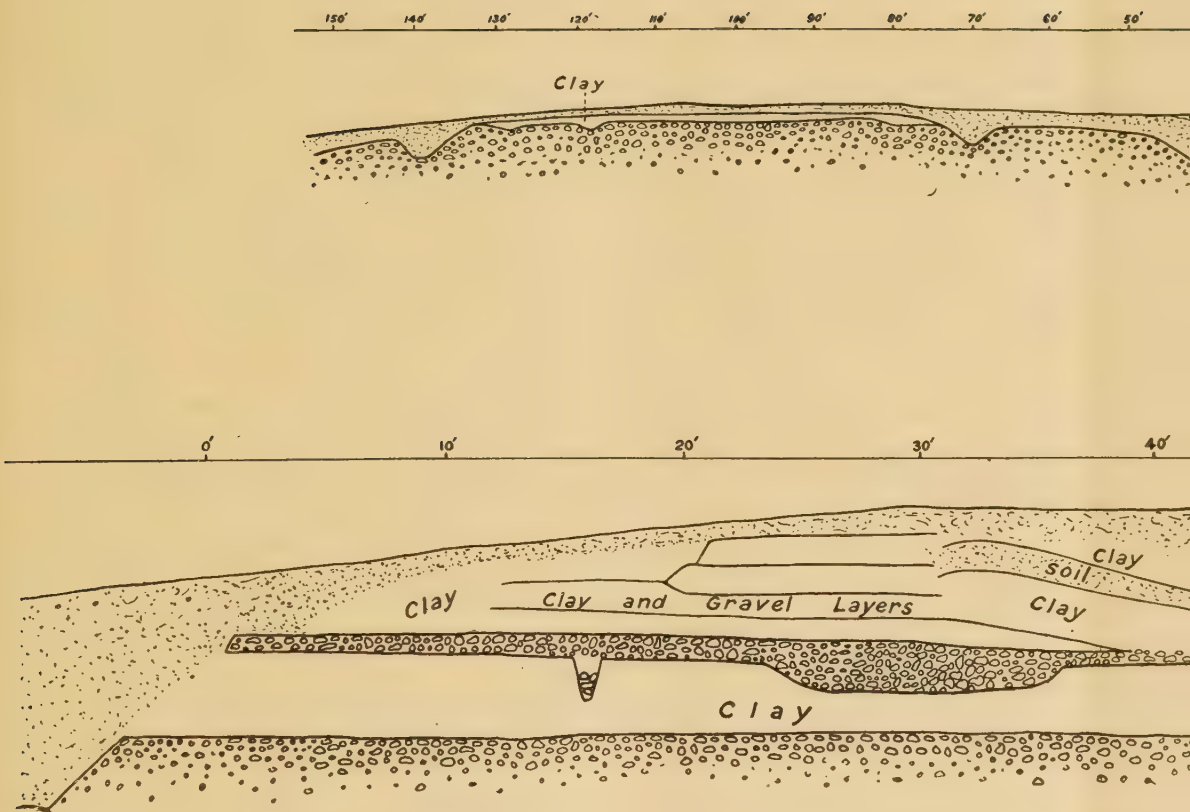
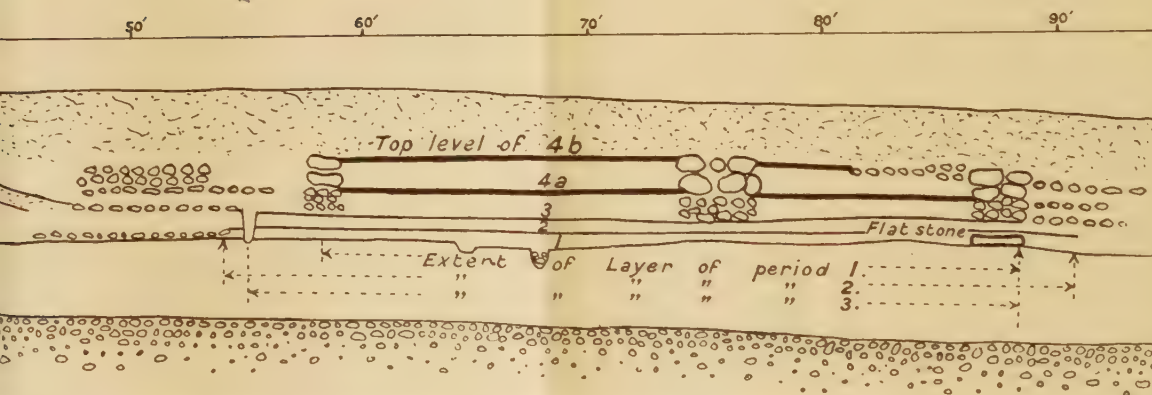
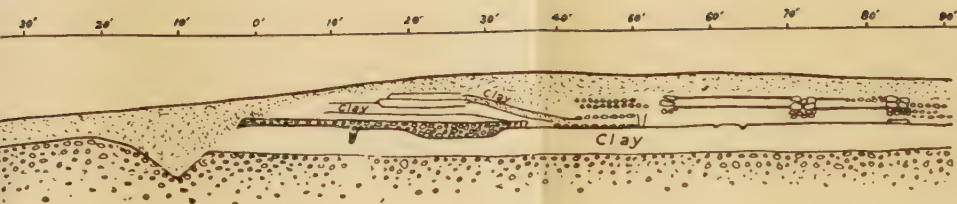


Fig. 1.—Above, section through defences ; below, enlargement through rampart and occupation



ear. Gravel is indicated by the pebble marks; made soil by the dots; clay is left empty.

Scottish forts, e.g. Birrens—40 to 50 ft. or more wide; Ardoch—40 to 50 ft. wide; Camelon (north fort)—41 ft. wide.<sup>1</sup>

The date of the gravel foundation may be deduced from the following considerations:—

1. In the two sections of 1927 a long gravel layer was found in a similar position and it is reasonable to assign the gravel in all sections to the same date.<sup>2</sup>
2. Assuming this contemporaneity, the layers cannot be Flavian, for a Flavian stratum was found below in 1927 at the S. section.
3. Nor can they be Antonine, because the “angle burnt layer” of 1927, which rested directly on the gravel and which indicates a definite occupation, intervened between the gravel and the Antonine structure. In this connection compare also the intrusive pottery found this year between gravel and rampart (see below).

The gravel was then laid down at a period intermediate between the Flavian and mid-Antonine eras and may be connected with the intermediate occupation 2 found this year (p. 105). Confirmation of this supposition seems to be supplied by the resemblance of the pottery from the “angle burnt layer”<sup>3</sup> to that from occupation 2.

*Period 3.* The front 11 ft. of the gravel foundation was left as a berm. The rampart was composed of four layers of clay, each about 11 in. thick, separated by thin layers of gravel. At the front the two upper layers were stepped back and bonded into the lower. At the back the lowermost layer was prolonged 8 ft. to make a footing for the back of the rampart; the other three layers ended in a straight edge, against which was piled a bank of

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, 1895–96, p. 97, Pl. II; 1897–98, p. 436 fol., Pl. VI; 1900–1901, p. 353, Pl. III, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> That the gravel of 1929 was a more substantial feature is probably due simply to the closer proximity of the material.

<sup>3</sup> Compare 1927 Report, Fig. 8, with Figs. 5 and 6 of the present Report. The varying position of the Antonine rampart with regard to this gravel foundation in each of the sections cut deserves notice. The structure of the foundation suggests that the rampart was intended to stand on its outer edge; in this case the irregularity may be explained on the supposition that the Antonine rampart on the W. and E. sides was drawn 11 ft. farther to the east than was planned when the gravel was laid down.

clay, with a covering of turf. Height of the whole, 4 ft. 2 in. ; length of layers 1 and 2, 27 and 19 ft., of 3 and 4, 12 and 11 ft. (Fig. 2.)



Fig. 2.—Rampart, showing clay layers ; in rear, stone pier A.

The following pottery, together with the bones of a young pig, was found on the top of the gravel, below the layers<sup>1</sup> :—

Samian : rim 37 Flavian ; rim 27 Flavian ; 18 to 18/31, probably first century ; 18/31 first half of second century ; 7 fragments of different bowls, form 37, Hadrianic (S 12 below) and Hadrian-*Antonine* (S 13) ; 33 second century.

Plain Wares : four rims, grey-black—three from cooking pots,<sup>2</sup> and one from a pudding-bowl,<sup>3</sup> two rims of mortaria,<sup>4</sup> pink clay with pink slip ; two rims of jars, brown clay with white slip ; side of a carinated dish<sup>5</sup> and sherds from two jars with neck-cordon, coarse brown ware.

None of this group is of late Antonine or Severan date. It is consistent with a mid-Antonine reconstruction, *circa* 160 A.D.

<sup>1</sup> Nothing was found in the layers.

<sup>2</sup> Two as Fig. 5, no. 5, one as 1928 Report, Fig. 16, no. 8.

<sup>3</sup> As Fig. 5, no. 8.

<sup>4</sup> As 1928 Report, Fig. 18, no. 6.

<sup>5</sup> As Fig. 6, no. 13.

The clay-layered rampart of the S.W. sector may then be assumed to be contemporary with the timber, turf, and clay rampart of the S.E. sector, both belonging to the mid-Antonine rebuild.

*Period 4 (third and fourth centuries).* The back of the rampart was refaced, a foot of loamy top-soil being laid against the earlier backing

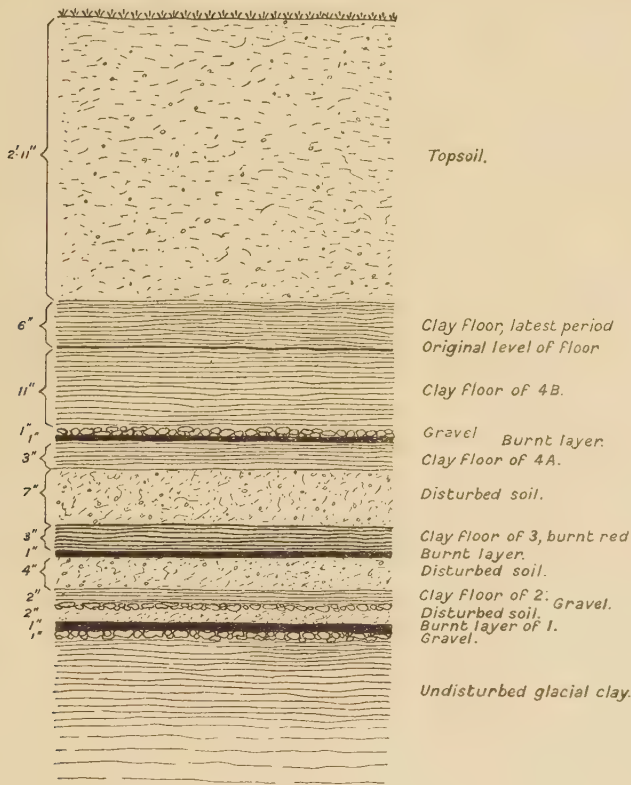


Fig. 3.—Section of floorings, etc., in rear of rampart at S.W. corner.

and covered with turf. This repair is of period 4A, as the burnt layer<sup>1</sup> characteristic of the division between 4A and 4B was traceable over it. Behind it came clay, 2–3 ft. thick, and in front of the layers lying on the berm was more clay; no structure was observed, but this clay doubtless represents a further strengthening in period 4B, which was more definitely marked at the S.E. angle, where the

<sup>1</sup> See 1928 Report, p. 102.

layers were covered under a mass of loam and the rampart became a formless bank of earth.

*Within the Rampart.* In contrast with the experience of the two previous years, very heavy occupation was found immediately inside the earthwork.

The *via angularis* or intervallum began at the end of the gravel foundation and continued to the edge of the floorings described below ; no trace for period 1, a thin gravel spread in 2, a 3-in. gravel bed in 3, in period 4 set back to accommodate the widening of the rampart, and showing as a cobble layer 8 ft. wide for 4A, and a much thicker superimposed bed of cobbles and "roche" in 4B.

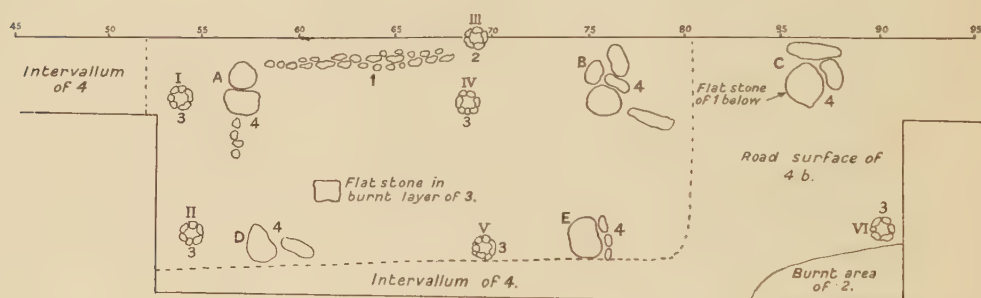


Fig. 4.—Plan of structural remains near S.W. corner. The Roman numerals indicate the period.

The ground beyond appears to have been occupied at all periods by a building with clay floors 30–37 ft. in width and a partition running N. and S. dividing it unequally.<sup>1</sup> The S. angle of this was determined ; the extension north of the section remains to be defined (figs. 3 and 4).

*Period 1 (Flavian).* On the natural soil was a thin spread of gravel, over which was a thin black layer, perhaps a floor of planks. The layer, 30 ft. wide, corresponded in position with that of period 4, and a flat slab of stone under pier C may be the footing of an upright of the inner wall, while a line of cobbling from 67 ft. to pier A seems to mark a lateral partition, which would be of the smaller range of rooms.

<sup>1</sup> The width and the partition suggest a barrack building of the normal type, running N. and S. In periods 1–3 the larger division faced the interior of the camp, in period 4 the plan was reversed and the larger division faced the rampart.

No pottery was found on this floor, but in its extreme tenuity it corresponds with the Flavian layers found in 1928.<sup>1</sup> The Flavian fragments cited below with occupation 2 were found in the burnt area, where discrimination between periods 1 and 2 was impossible.

*Period 2 (Trajan-Hadrianic).* From 2 to 6 in. of disturbed soil lay between 1 and the next stratum, which was more substantial; a spread of gravel, over which was a 2-in. floor of clay. The floor, running from 54 ft. to 91 ft., was 37 ft. wide. The only trace of a plan was the low-level posthole III,<sup>2</sup> which apparently gives the line of the partition.

This stratum of occupation has not been previously observed; it produced much pottery, part lying on the floor, part from a burnt area several inches deep in ash around and outside the S.E. corner of the building.

Samian: Forms 29 Flavian (S 1); 37 Flavian (S 2); 27 Flavian; five 37s of Trajan-Hadrian date (S 4, 5, 6, 7, 9); four 37s Hadrian-Antonine (S 10, 11); three 18/31s Trajan-Hadrian; two 33s second century; four 31s Hadrian-Antonine. This Samian is consistent with an occupation lasting down to the mid-Antonine rebuild (*cf.* Samian under clay layers of rampart, p. 102).

Grey or Black Wares (Fig. 5): 1, carinated bowl with high rim and groove, metallic grey clay and slip<sup>3</sup>; 2, jar or beaker, slightly bell-shaped, similar technique; 3, cooking-pot with groove on shoulder, ashy-grey; 4, cooking-pot with two grooves, rim slightly higher, black unburnished; four more cooking-pots with similar rims; 5, cooking-pot with higher rim, dull grey; 6, rounded bowl with bead rim and lattice pattern, dull black; 7, ditto, with flat out-turned rim; 8, straighter-sided bowls (pie-dishes), rim as last, several exx., mostly ashy-grey; 9, flat bowl with upright moulded side, ashy-grey.

One base of a cooking-pot has lattice pattern on the underside, one has a footstand, the others are flat. Many fragments of grey rusticated ware.<sup>4</sup>

Yellow Wares (Fig. 5): 10, carinated bowl, plain rim, pale buff clay and slip. Mortarium as 1928 Report, Fig. 18, no. 4, and similar fragments.

Red and Brown Wares (Fig. 6): 11, deep carinated bowl, upright ridged lip; brick-red clay, upper part of ext. covered with white slip and rouletted; 12, carinated bowl, high lip, brick-red clay; 13, smaller carinated bowl, plain roll rim, similar fabric; 14, deep carinated bowl, technique as 12, more rounded outline; 15, deep bowl, imitation 37, pink clay and slip, lattice pattern, very fine fabric; 16, fragment of large jar with cordons and grooving, brick-red coarse ware; 17, cooking-pot, drab brown with groove and vertical

<sup>1</sup> 1928 Report, p. 102.

<sup>2</sup> It is possible that this posthole belongs to period 1.

<sup>3</sup> *Cf. Wroxeter*, II, Fig. 18, no. 57 (90-110 A.D.).

<sup>4</sup> As *Wroxeter*, II, Pl. XV, nos. 1-5 (80-130 A.D.); see 1928 Report, Fig. 16, no. 4, for which compare *Wroxeter*, I, c., nos. 7, 8.

pairs of dotted circles in white paint; two similar pots, unpainted; 18, several small jars, straight-sided with single or double rims, reddish clay, brown slip, sometimes mica-dusted, very thin fabric.

Several fragments of rough-cast ware; sherds of coarse cordoned jars; and sherds of thin brownish ware with rose-red slip (imitation Samian).

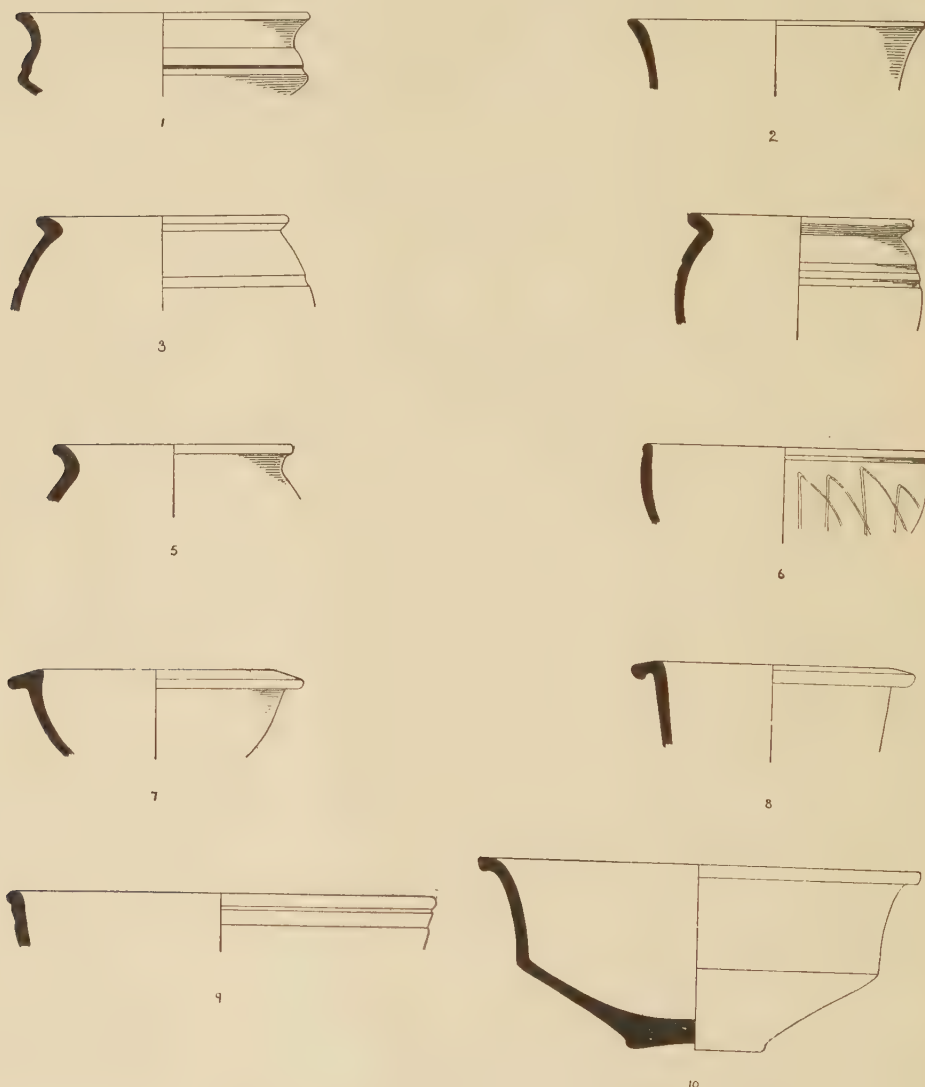


Fig. 5.—Plain pottery from occupation 2. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

Of this pottery, nos. 5, 8, and 18 are the only types common to periods 2 and 3. The rest appears to be pre-Antonine, and the frequency of the carinated form, as well as the presence of "rusticated" ware, suggests that the occupation of the stratum began early in the second century A.D. Probably of Flavian date are nos. 1, 3, 16.

*Period 3 (Antonine-Severan).* From 4 to 8 in. of disturbed soil lay between 2 and the next stratum, which was double; (a) an inch thick burnt layer, which seems to mark a definite occupation, as in it at one point was a flat stone, probably a base for an upright; (b) a clay floor 3-4 in. thick, burnt red by prolonged occupation. The plan of this later phase was marked by five large postholes packed with cobbles I and II giving the outer wall, IV and V the partition, VI the inner wall. The roof was of tiles. Width 36 ft.; from I to IV 15 ft., from IV to VI 21 ft. Much pottery was found in this stratum.

Samian: Forms 37 Hadrian-Antonine; seven 37s Hadrian-Antonine; three 33s second century; three 27s second century; nine 31s Hadrian-Antonine, one stamped PRISCI. M. The fragments are consistent with an occupation continuing well into the Antonine period.

The plain pottery, though abundant, may be dismissed briefly, being limited to a small range of types, and these were represented in the 1928 excavation.

Black Ware: Cooking-pots as 1928, Fig. 16, nos. 10-14; the late Antonine-Severan type, no. 10, was frequent. Pie-dishes as *ib.* 21-24; the flange-rims 23, 24 are characteristic. Flat dishes as *ib.* 26, 27.

White Ware: mainly jugs; one sherd painted on the interior (? the letter F, or hindlegs of a rudely-drawn quadruped, in red).

Brown and Buff Wares: Flat bowls as 1928 Report, Fig. 20, nos. 12, 13, rare; brown jars as *ib.* 18, 19; jars as *ib.* 21-26, common.

*Period 4A.* About 7 in. of disturbed soil separated 3 and 4. In 4A large piers of cobbles and rough-hewn stones set in clay and resting on the floor of 2 were built to carry the uprights of the building. Piers A and D mark the outer wall, B and E the partition; C the inner wall; its companion was missing but the S.E. corner had been disturbed by the road building of 4B. Between the piers were traces of cobble walls. The building had been turned round, so that the longer rooms faced the rampart; the roof was of slates. Width 31 ft., between A and B 15 ft., between B and C 9 ft.

The stratum of 4A consisted of a 3 in. clay floor, and yielded very little pottery; odd sherds of period 2 types and a black pot of late type.<sup>1</sup> It may be conjectured that this period was of short duration.

<sup>1</sup> As 1928 Report, Fig. 16, no. 18.

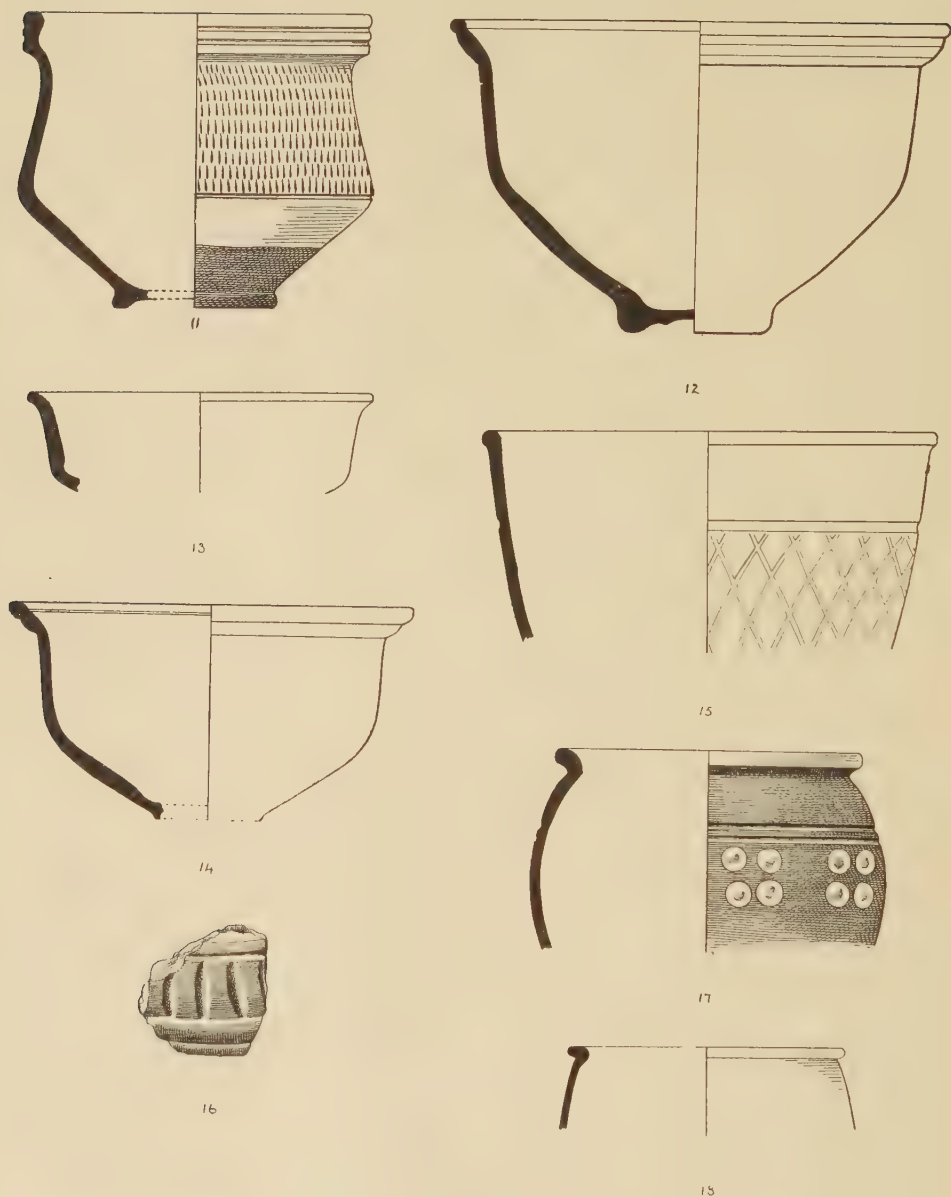


Fig. 6.—Plain pottery from occupation 2. ( $\frac{1}{4}$ .)

*Period 4B.* 4B was divided from 4A only by the burnt layer observed in 1928. The plan was the same, the piers being raised by the addition of flat stones. The clay floor was much thicker, resting on gravel, the whole being 8-11 in. thick. The roof was again of slates, of which masses were found, lying as they fell. There appears to have been a further rebuild; in the long room (i.e. between piers A and C) a further 6 in. of clay flooring was added; while the back room seems to have been given up, as the whole space was covered by a thick but badly-constructed road.

Pottery in this period was more abundant than for 4A, though not comparable to the mass obtained from the second century occupations.

Black cooking-pots as 1928 Report, Fig. 16, nos. 18 and 20.

Red Wares: sherds of dark fine smooth fabric, some with painted decoration, as 1928 Report, Fig. 15; and a coarse bright red variety.

Mortaria: rim with hooked flange (*cf.* Wheeler, *Segontium*, Fig. 75, no. 12); three vertical rims, one with brown stripes down the outside (*cf. ib.* No. 10).

Both the *Segontium* examples are dated to the fourth century.

Beyond the innermost line of piers, at 85'-90', the clay levels changed to gravel, marking an alley between the building and another. A great depth of disturbed soil, from 14 to 20 in., lay between Periods 3 and 4, and through it ran a burnt layer, possibly marking the dismantlement at the end of Period 3.

## II.—SMALL FINDS.

*Flints.* One leaf-shaped arrowhead; one core-scraper; one flake; all from the top-soil.

*Glass.* Flat ridged bottle-handle, top-soil, but work of early date; shallow dish, square with rounded corners and applied handles or ornament; neck of large jar; black counter or draughtsman, the last three period 3.

*Metal.* Lead: one sealing, sheeting, etc. Pewter pan-handle. Iron: part of a hippo-sandal and of a harness-buckle, length of curved piping; all period 3; nails, etc. Bronze: child's bangle, period 3; fibula, the catch-plate broken, type as *Wroxeter*, II, p. 11, Fig. 4, no. 1, dated 80-120 A.D. (period 2).

### *Pottery. Terra Sigillata or Samian Ware.*

Sigillata of the Antonine period again predominated, comprising 39 out of 67 assignable fragments, or nearly 60%.

The Flavian occupation is represented by 10 pieces. As in our previous excavations, the coarse decorated ware of the latest phase of the South Gaulish Potteries (*circa* A.D. 90-110) is wanting. In

contrast with the evidence of 1927-28, when the Trajano-Hadrianic period was only very sparsely represented, 18 pieces which are attributable to this age are forthcoming.

The stamp of PRISCVS adds yet another to our exclusively second century list of potters' marks, and the rosette stamp No. S14 illustrates the last phase of the Samian industry.

The Samian ware of the Gaer having been the subject of a general survey in the report of 1928, it is proposed on this occasion to describe and illustrate only those pieces which have a special chronological significance. In the following notes an Emperor's name in *italics* indicates the inclination of date.

S 1, *Form* 29.—From the S.E. corner, burnt area, outside the floors. Part of the base, showing the characteristic grooving of the foot-stand and the "step" on the basal exterior.

Period: Flavian.

S 2, *Form* 37.—Found with 1. Foot-stand and part of the base. The design is closed by a chevron straight wreath, surmounted by a wavy line. This type of wreath is a common Flavian *motif* (*cf.* Atkinson, *J.R.S. IV*, Fig. 54, MOMMO and Figs. 55, 56, 75).

In later ware, more particularly East Gaulish, this class of wreath occasionally occurs, but here the leaflets are fuller and more ovate (*cf.* Fölzer, *Römische Keramik in Trier*, Pl. I, 7, etc.). The foot-stand is a first century type, as used by GERMANVS and CRVCVRO (*cf.* Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1907, VIII, 1, XI, 1; also *Forden*, 1928, S 17, 18).

Period: Flavian.

S 3, *Form* 37.—From the outer bank. Ovolo with pronged tongue-terminal bordered below by a wavy line.

Period: Flavian.

S 4, *Form* 37.—Found in stratum 2. Excellent glaze and workmanship. Shallow plain band above the ovolo, which has a double border. The stem of the tongue is neatly twisted and ends in a rosette. The fragment is not of South Gaulish origin. Rutenian potters, with the exception of GERMANVS, rarely employed the twisted tongue. On all the signed bowls by GERMANVS the tongue-terminal is a truncated prong and not a rosette. The ovolo with twisted tongue and terminal rosette is particularly characteristic of the first third of the second century (*cf.* *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, M. 1081, 1514; *Brecon*, S 106, 124, 169, 181-3).

It is almost invariably found in the work of the *GD* potter of Blickweiler who was active in the Trajan-Hadrian period (*cf.* Knorr, *Blickweiler und Eschweiler Hof*, Pls. 1-6).

The vessel is representative of the rejuvenation of the Sigillata industry in central or near East Gaul, in the early second century.

Period: Trajanic.

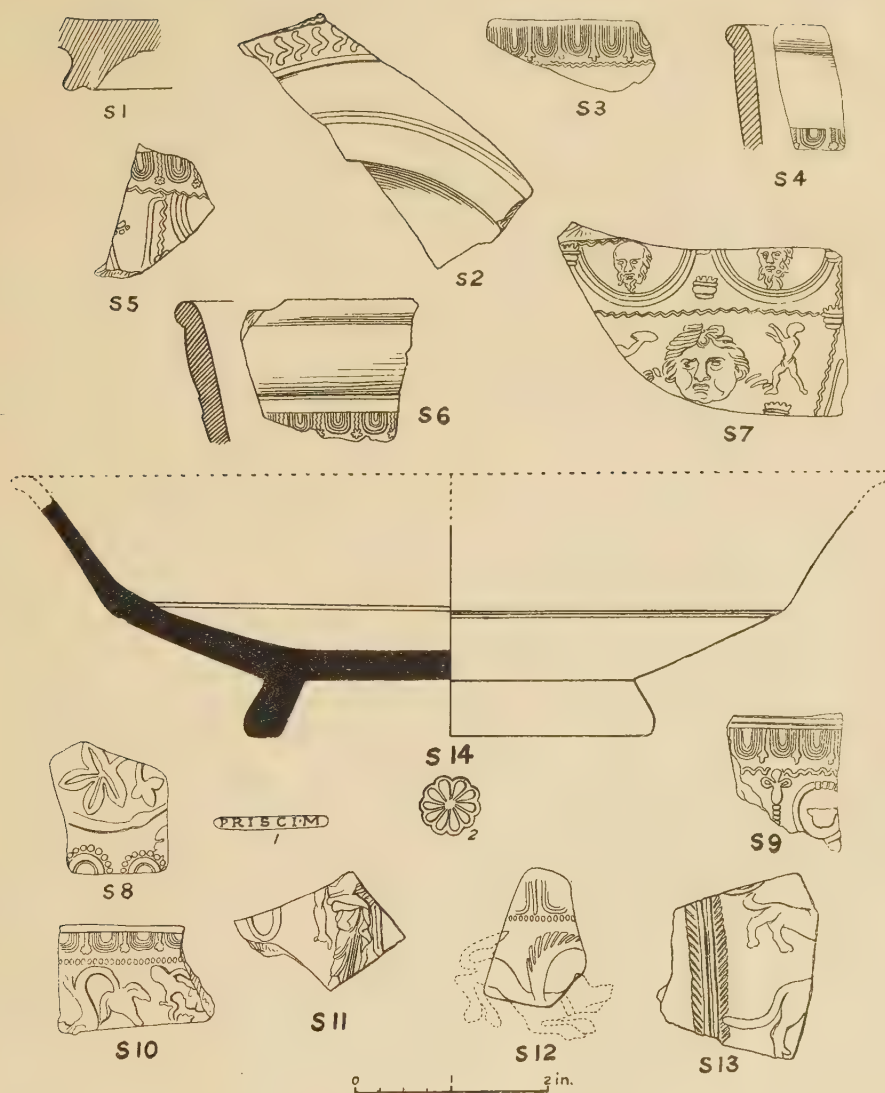


Fig. 7.—Samian ware found in 1929.

S 5, *Form 37*.—Found in the burnt area, stratum 2. Neatly formed ovolo with double border; the tongue is twisted and has a terminal rosette (*cf.* no. 4). As frequently occurs with this type of ovolo, it is bordered below by a clearly-defined wavy line (*cf. Brecon*, S 106, 123, 182, 183, 186–7). On the wall are seen a wavy line, curved tendril and part of a demi-medallion.

Period: First third of the second century.

S 6, *Form 37*.—Found in stratum 2. Good brownish-red glaze. Ovolo with double border; the tongue has a twisted stem and a terminal rosette.

Period: First third of the second century.

S 7, *Form 37*.—Found in the burnt area, stratum 2. Good glaze; fair workmanship. Zonal decoration, demarcated by clearly-defined wavy lines. In the upper zone are two demi-medallions; the upper extremity of one ends in a "crown." In each is the mask of a bearded man of the same type, somewhat similar to Déchelette's types 673 (Lezoux) and 712 (*Les vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule Romaine*). Beneath the junction of the demi-medallions is a "crown" in the field.

The lower zone is divided into panels by a vertical wavy line on which is situated a "crown."

In the left panel is a beardless mask closely resembling that depicted by the potter Appullo or Appallo (Déch. 676), whose decorated ware has been found at Lezoux and Vichy. To the right of the mask is a small human figure to l. and beneath it a "crown" in the field. "Crowns" in the field or integral with demarcating lines are highly characteristic of much of the decoration of the first third of the second century.

They begin to appear late in the first century or early in the second (*cf.* Oswald and Pryce, *Terra Sigillata*, XVII, 1, a bowl form 37, found at Rottweil, in the style of the Domitian-Trajan potter RANTO). They are also sometimes associated with paired cornucopias (O. & P. *op. cit.* XVII, 1) and with the monogram of the early CID potter (*cf. Brecon*, type I, Fig. 86, no. 2). They are also met with in ware of the so-called Luxeuil type (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*, M. 1206, 1514). They frequently occur on the demarcating lines of the "potter of the large figures," at Blickweiler, and are here frequently associated with masks (Knorr, *B. and E.*, Pls. 31 and 33). This potter worked in the late Trajanic and Hadrianic periods. At Caersws they are found on a form 37 in association with the bearded man (Déch. 523). They also occur in the work of AVSTRVS of Lezoux (Knorr, *B. and E.*, text-fig. 35), who appears to have been associated, during part of his career, with the CID potter of Blickweiler.

Period: Hadrianic.

S 8, *Form 37*. From the outer bank. Comparatively thin ware. Vine scroll (*cf.* Déch. 1148). The scroll is more conventionalized than the Brecon example (S. 169). Beneath, are two annular ornaments with

beaded borders (*cf. Brecon* S 168; *Wroxeter Rep.* II, XIII, IANVARIS and the IOENALIS bowl in the London Museum).

Period: Trajan-Hadrian.

- S 9, *Form* 37.—Found in the burnt area, stratum 2. Ovolo with a three-lobed tongue-terminal, bordered below by a thick wavy line. Panel decoration, demarcated by a vertical bead-row which terminates in a leaf of South Gaulish type.  
Small medallion containing a "crown."

Period: First half of second century.

- S 10, *Form* 37.—Found in stratum 2. Ovolo with rosette terminal, bordered below by a row of fine beads. On the wall are depicted:—(1) the tail of a dolphin (Déch. 1052, DECIMANVS, PATERNVS, SERVVS); (2) ? a lizard.

This type of ovolo is rare in the definitely Antonine period. Comparatively thin ware.

Period: Hadrian-Antonine.

- S 11, *Form* 37.—Found in stratum 2. Good glaze and execution. Part of the figure of a bearded man (Déch. 523, CINNAMVS, IVSTVS, LIBERTVS), as frequently occurring on mid-second century Sigillata.

Period: circa 130–160 A.D.

- S 12, *Form* 37.—Found under the layers of the rampart. Thin ware; worn glaze. Remains of an ovolo: griffon to r., with concavely arched back (*cf. Déch.* 502, MOMMO). On typically South Gaulish ware this griffon is depicted to l. and occurs in the work of CRESTIO and LABIO. The thinness of the ware and the figure-type suggest the first century, but the ovolo appears to be of the second century.

Period: Uncertain, but not later than Hadrian's reign.

- S 13, *Form* 37.—Found under the clay layers of the rampart. Good glaze; fair workmanship. Panel decoration, demarcated by a vertical feather-like (or serrated) leaf. This type of leaf occurs on a form 30, stamped COBNERT in the Guildhall Museum and on a similarly stamped form 37 in the London Museum; also on a form 37 stamped COBNERTI, at Muhlburg (Knorr, *B. und E.*, Pl. 91, 1). Similar demarcating *motifs* occur in the Antonine period at Newstead (Curle, p. 225, Fig. 6) and Brecon (s. 99). In the panel is part of a lion to r. (*cf. Déch.* 739) and the hind-quarters of a griffon (*cf. Déch.* 501, Q.I.BALBINVS, CINNAMVS). Compare with *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, M. 1274, and *Brecon*, S 97, both of the first half of the second century. The bowl is probably the work of the Hadrianic-Antonine potter COBNERTVS of Rheinzabern. His chief activity is assigned to the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138–161). This is the latest type of decorated Samian found under the clay-layers of the rampart and is consistent with a mid-Antonine rebuild, circa 160 A.D.

- S 14. Large plate or shallow dish, complete save for rim, buried in the floor of period 4B. It has a slightly concave base and an angular junction of the base with the wall. This junction is marked

internally by a pronounced ridge and externally by a groove. The wall describes a gentle outward curve. On the basal interior is a rosette stamp (*cf.* Oelmann, *Niederbieber*, Pl. XI, 110). Fair glaze; heavy, thick fabric. The form is unusual and carries characteristics of late vessels, e.g. the internal ridge and external groove of some examples of Walters form 79 (*cf.* O. and P. *op. cit.*, LXVIII, 5, 7) and the externally concave wall of Curle 15 (O. and P., LVI, 1) and Ludowici's Rheinabern form 10 (O. and P., LVI, 5). In the third century rosette stamps become frequent. At Niederbieber (A.D. 190–260) they constitute 30% of all the stamps.

Period: late second and first half of the third century.

*Stamps.*

- (1) PRISCI.M Found in stratum 3. The potter PRISCVS worked at Lezoux in the second century (Déch. II, p. 295, mould of form 37, Plicque Collection). His decorated ware has been found at Vichy. He also made forms 33 (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*, M. 2156) and 79 (O. and P., p. 200, Corbridge and Lancaster). His stamps have been found on many sites which were occupied during the Hadrian-Antonine period.

Period: Antonine.

- (2) Rosette stamp; see No. S 14.

### III.—GENERAL.

The results of the 1929 excavations generally confirm the conclusions suggested in previous years.

The Flavian occupation, although definite, is scantily represented and the evidence supports the surmise that it was of comparatively short duration.

The evidence of a mid-Antonine rebuild repeats itself and, again, the Antonine-Severan age<sup>1</sup> appears to have been the period of fullest occupation; the period when the fort took its present form.

The intermediate phase between these two occupations is more definitely represented than in previous years, and a study of the ceramic material indicates a renewal of activity *circa* 110–120 A.D.<sup>2</sup>

There is still no definite evidence for the initial date of the post-Severan occupation, of the third and fourth centuries.

<sup>1</sup> The detail evidence of 1928 indicated a *continuance* of activity to the time of Severus; not a renewal, as at Segontium and possibly Caersws.

<sup>2</sup> With this should probably be connected the lowest stratum of the Via Praetoria, in which an early denarius of Trajan was found (1928 Report, p. 102).

# History of the Parish of Llansilin.

(By Alderman EDWARD HUGHES, J.P., M.B.E., Wrexham).

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## INTRODUCTORY.

So far as I can ascertain, but one attempt has hitherto been made to place on record the History of the Parish of Llansilin.

In 1820 the Rev. Walter Davies (Gwalter Mechain) contributed a series of articles to the *Cambro Briton* on the "Parish of Llansilin in the County of Denbigh."<sup>1</sup> The articles so contributed were subsequently published in the *Works of Gwalter Mechain* (3 Vol. issued in 1868 and edited by the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, B.D., Rector of Llanymawddy.)

The genius of Gwalter Mechain, the facilities which he had of access to ancient documents (now, unfortunately, not available), the time at his disposal and the opportunities which he had—as a near neighbour—of studying Llansilin "on the spot" naturally lead to the conclusion that for the gleaners who may follow little (if any) remains to be recorded. We have to remember, however, that the History of Llansilin was contributed to a monthly publication. Consequently the matter would be somewhat compressed, but that notwithstanding Gwalter Mechain touches the boundaries of a broad outline, and laid down (as it were) the foundation, leaving to others, who may follow, to fill in the details.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Cambro Briton*, Vol. 1., p. 300-305 ; p. 338-347 ; p. 378-387 ; p. 421-427 ; p. 455-465.

Many of the old families in the Parish of Llansilin claimed to be descended from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn (through Einion Efell). It may be of interest to the present representatives of those old families to have a short Pedigree of their Ancestors.

## 1st

*Haer* dau. of Gettyn  
ab Blaidd Rhudd  
and widow of Gynfyn Hirdref

Gwyn

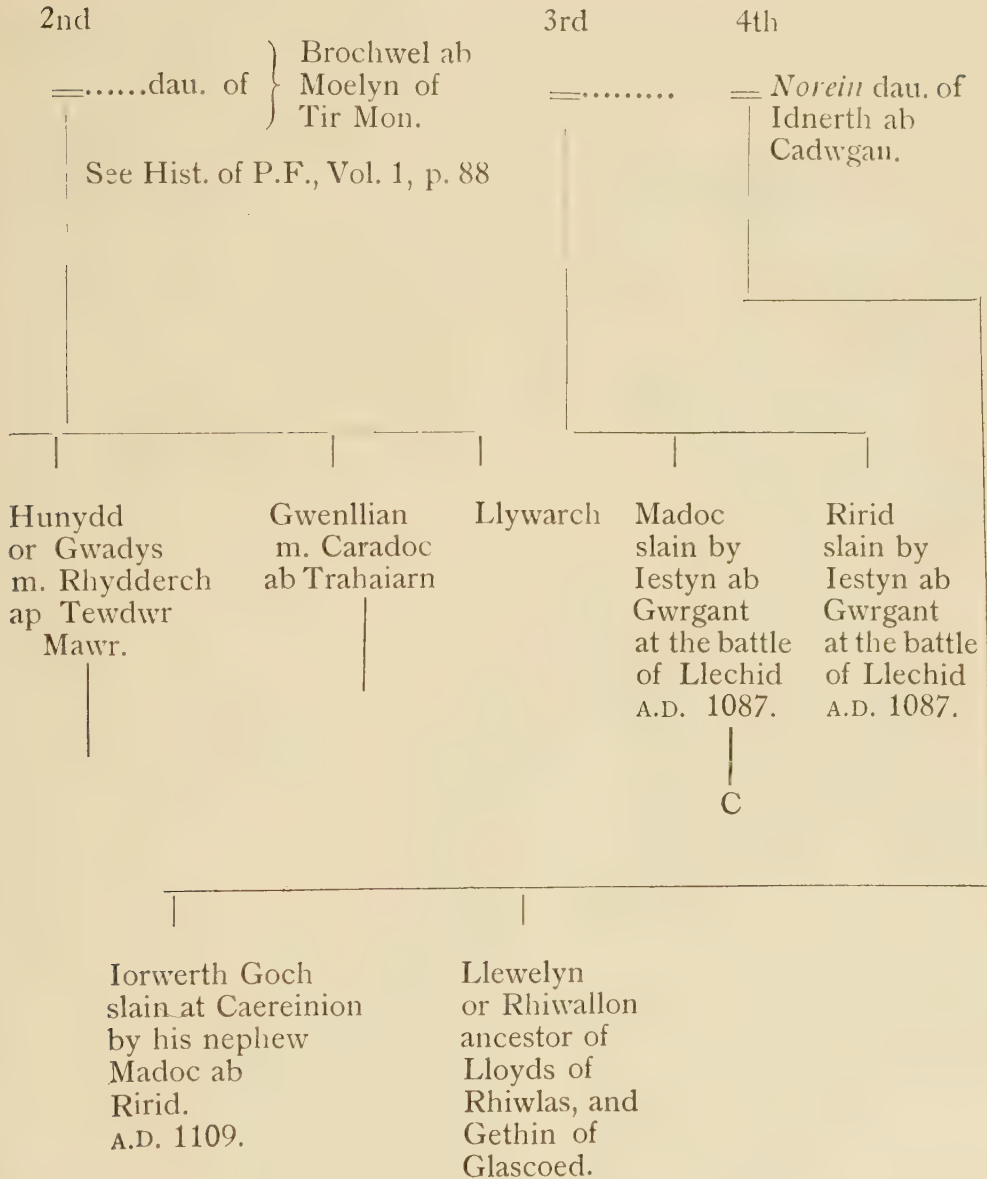
Cadwgan of Nannau  
slain by his nephew  
Madoc ab Ririd

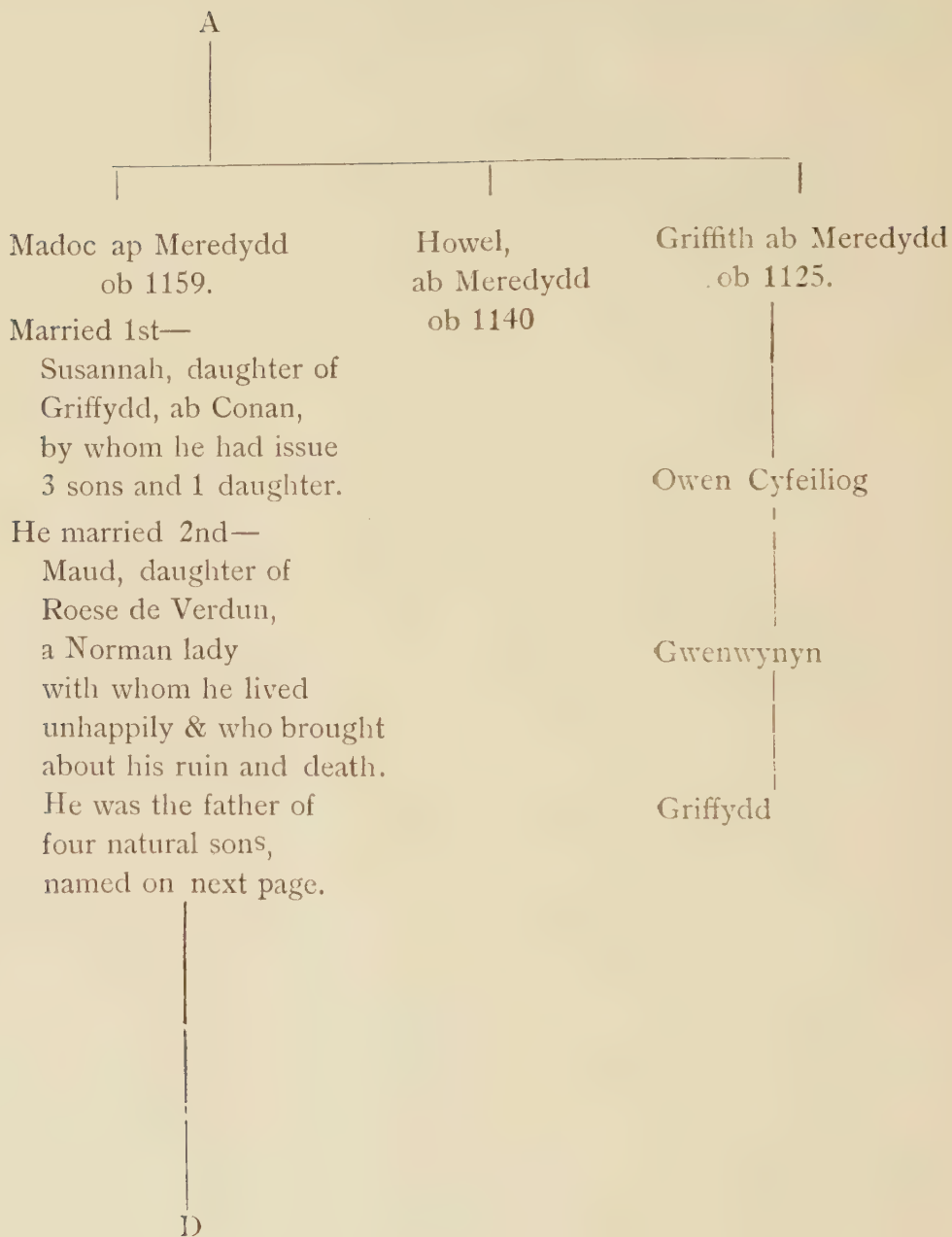
2nd = Eva dau. of  
Blettrws ab  
Ednowain Bendew

A

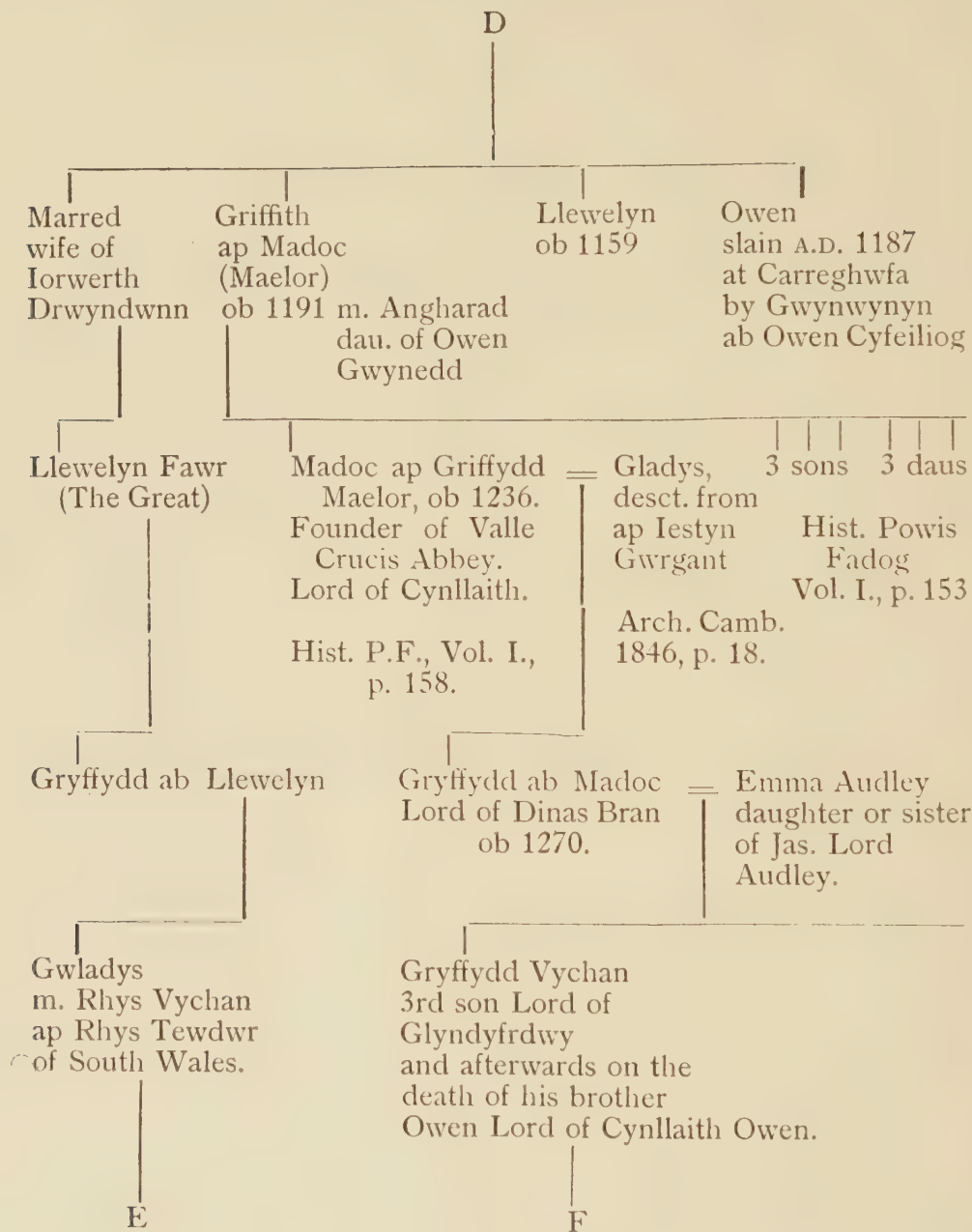
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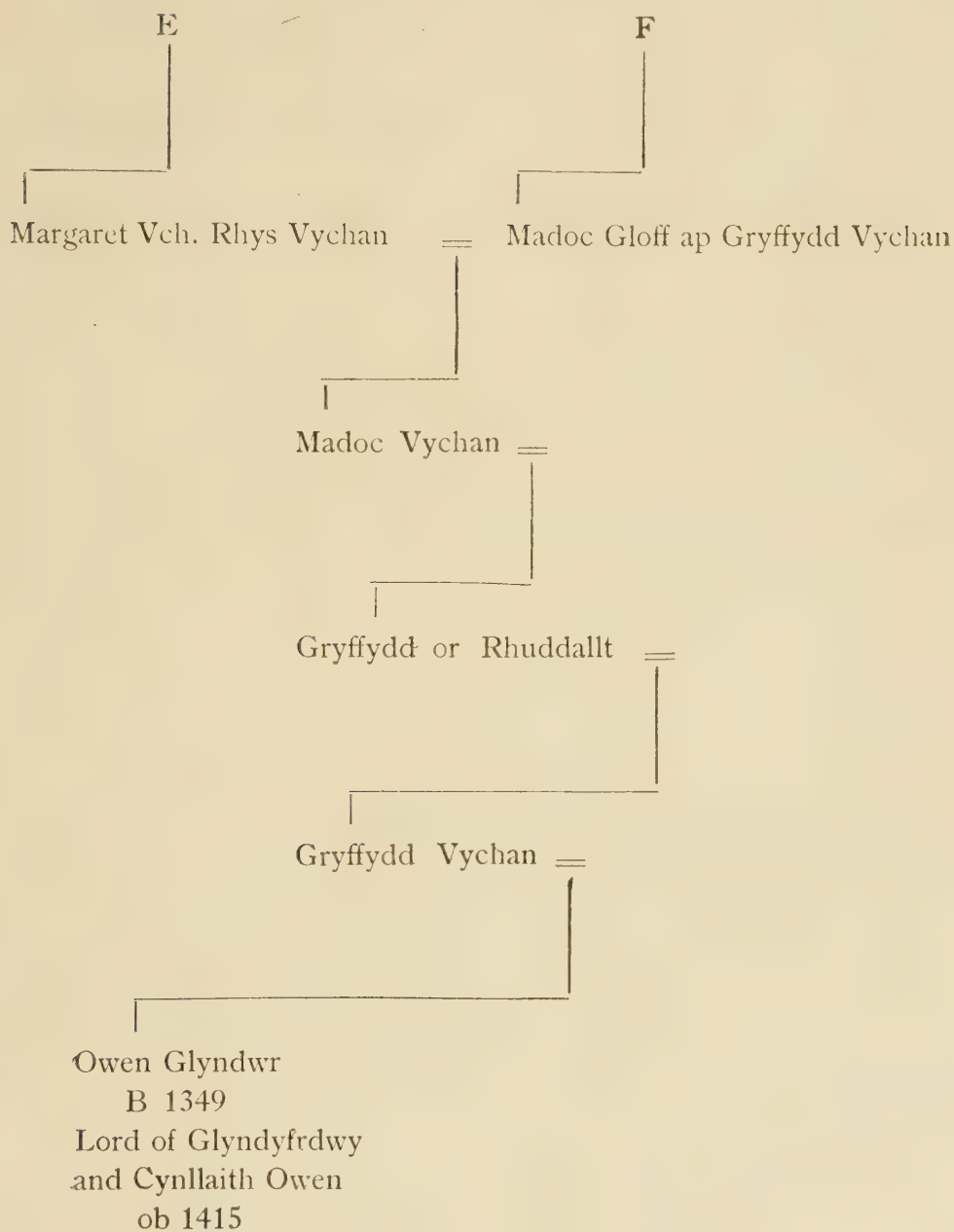
founder of the third Royal Tribe of Wales.



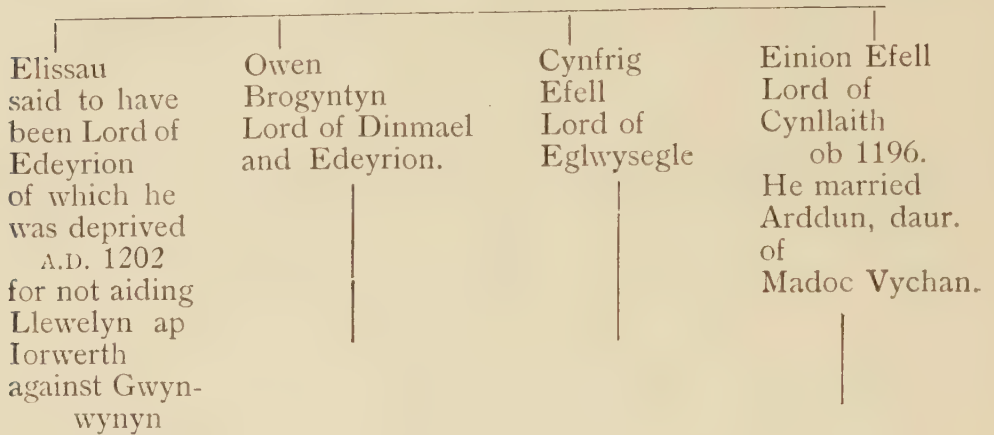








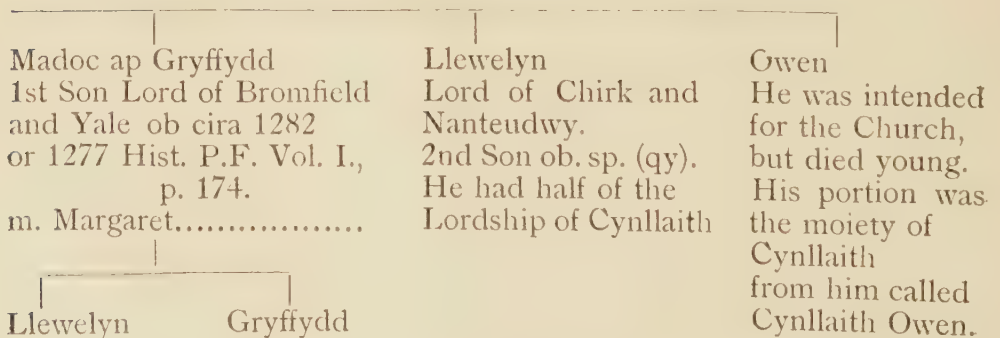
## The Natural Sons of Madoc ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn.



Hist. P.F.  
Vol. IV., p. 2

See Post

## Sons of Gryffydd ap Madoc (see page 120).



(Disposed of their Estates by Charter of Rhuddlan. Hist. P.F., Vol. I., p. 178-9).

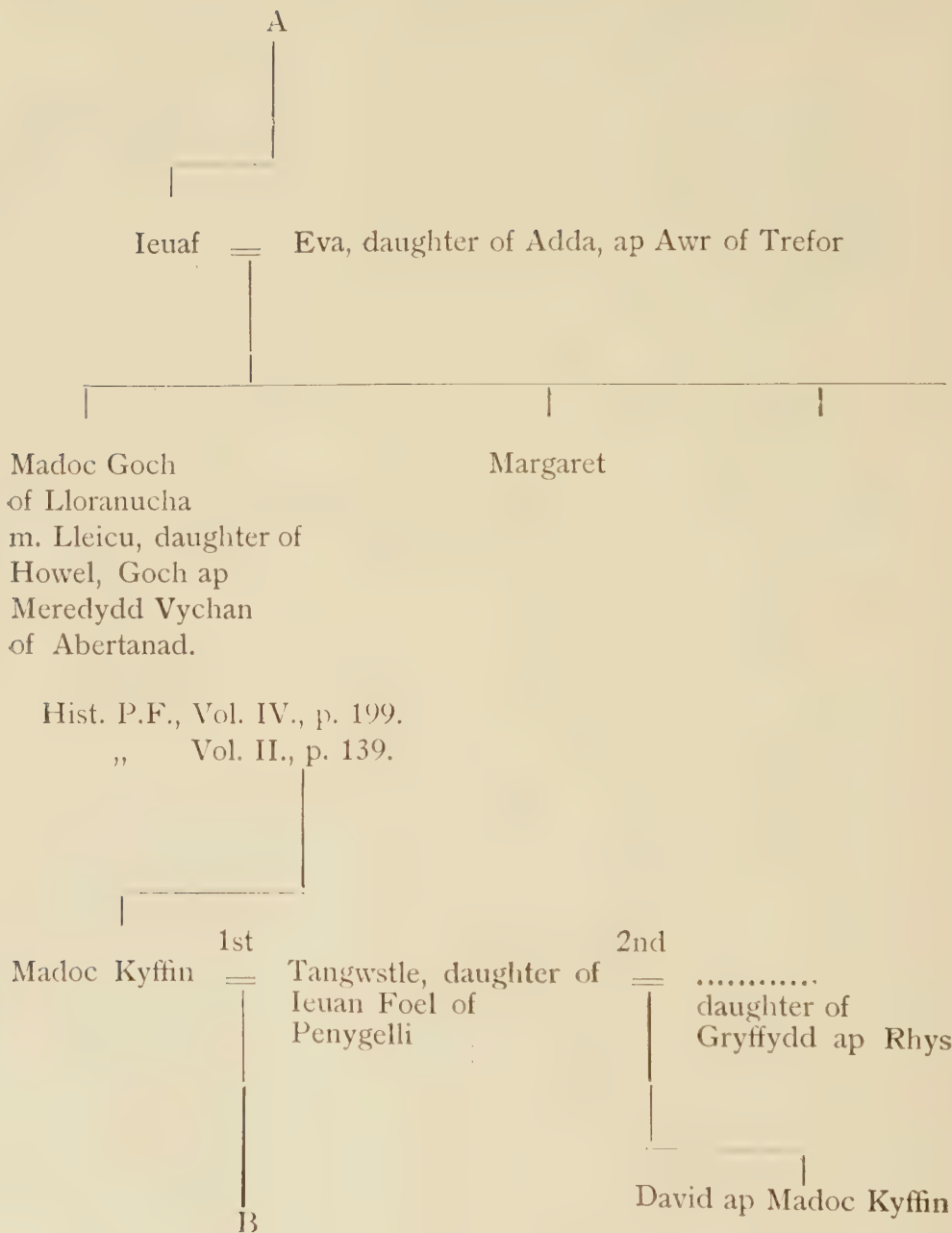
The Descendants of Einion Efell.

|                                                                                                          |   |                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Einion Efell of Llwynymaen<br>Natural Son of<br>Madoc of Mereddydd<br>Lord of Cynllaith<br>and Oswestry. | = | Arddun, daughter of<br>Madoc Vychan |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|

|                |   |                                                                 |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rhun ab Einion | = | Elizabeth, daughter of John,<br>Lord Strange of Knockin Castle. |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------|

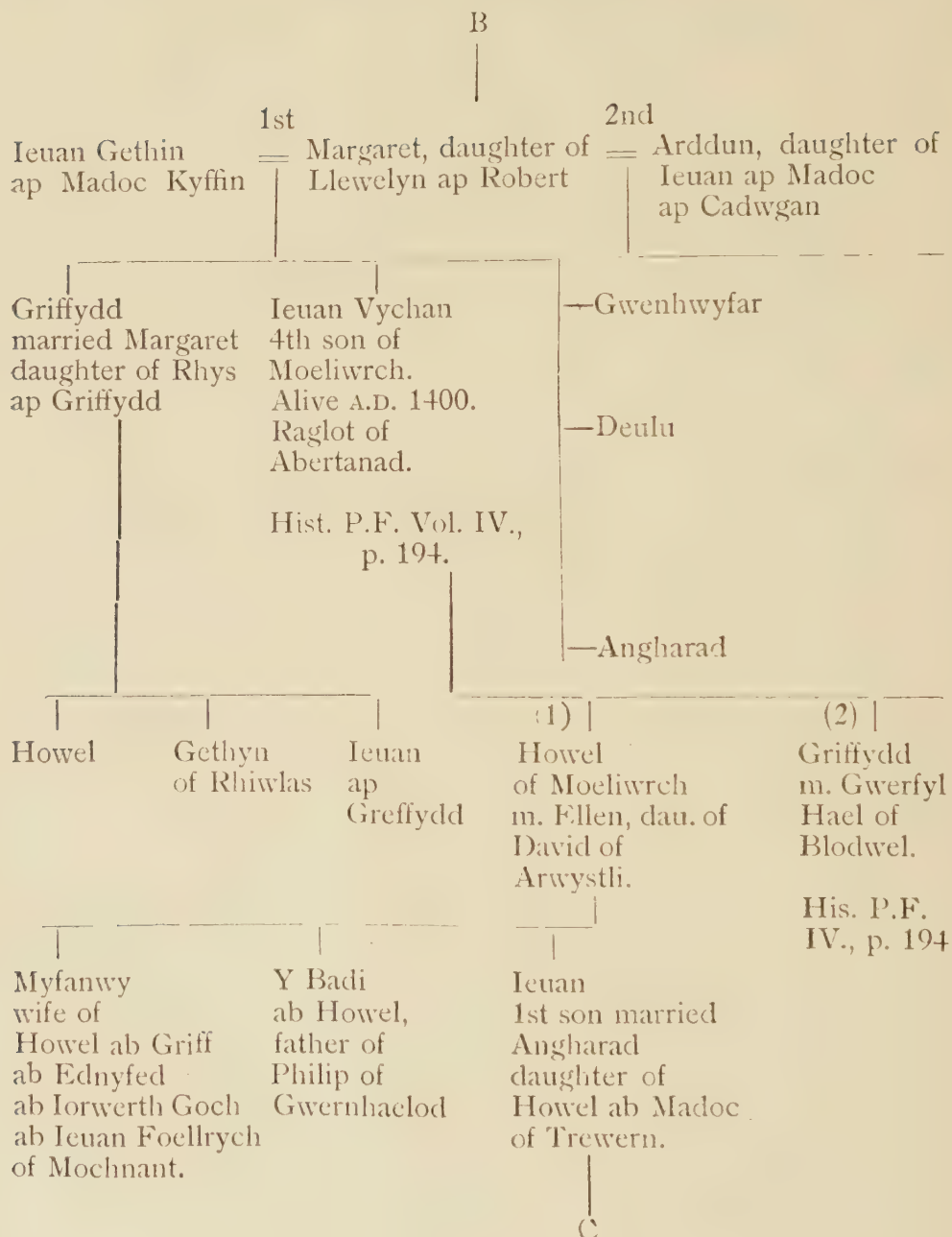
|                                                         |   |                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Chelynen ab Rhun.<br>He built Lloranuchaf<br>A.D. 1230. | = | Eva, daughter of<br>Gronowy ab Cadwgan,<br>y Saethydd. |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------|

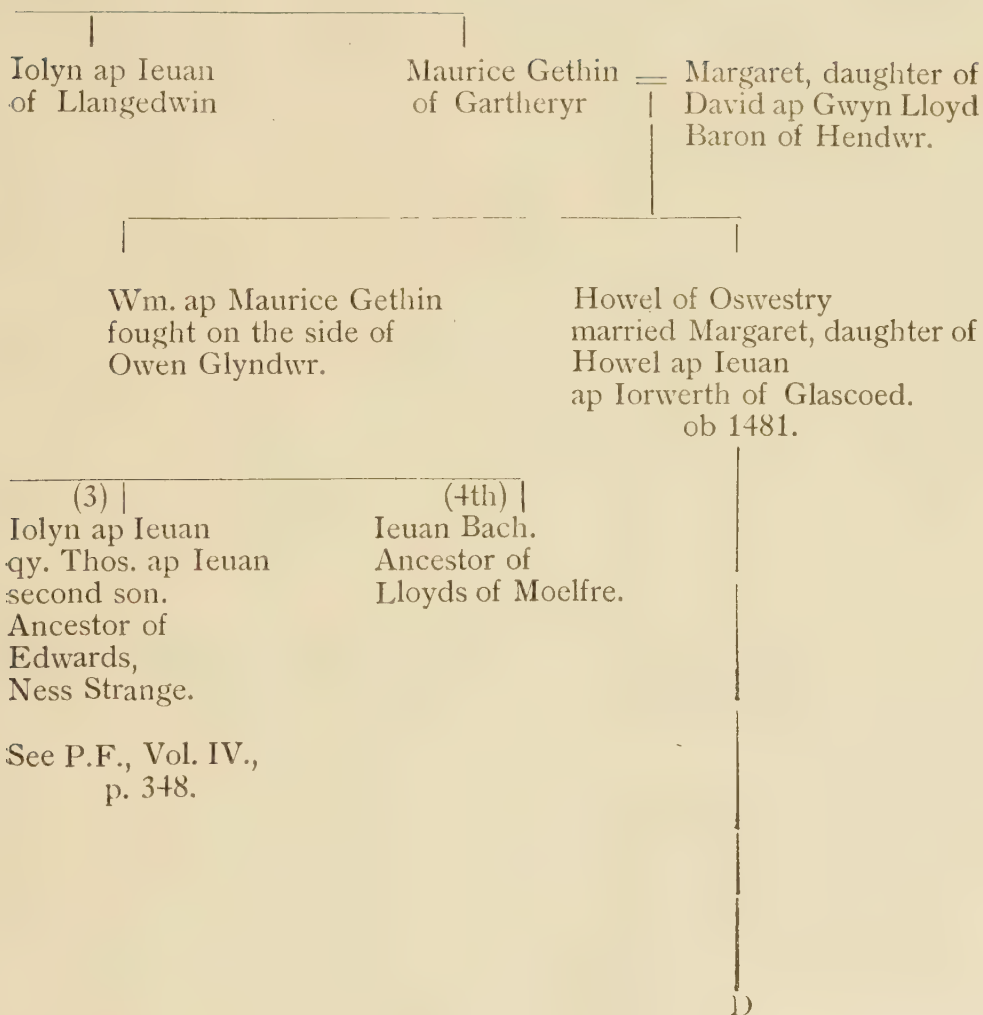
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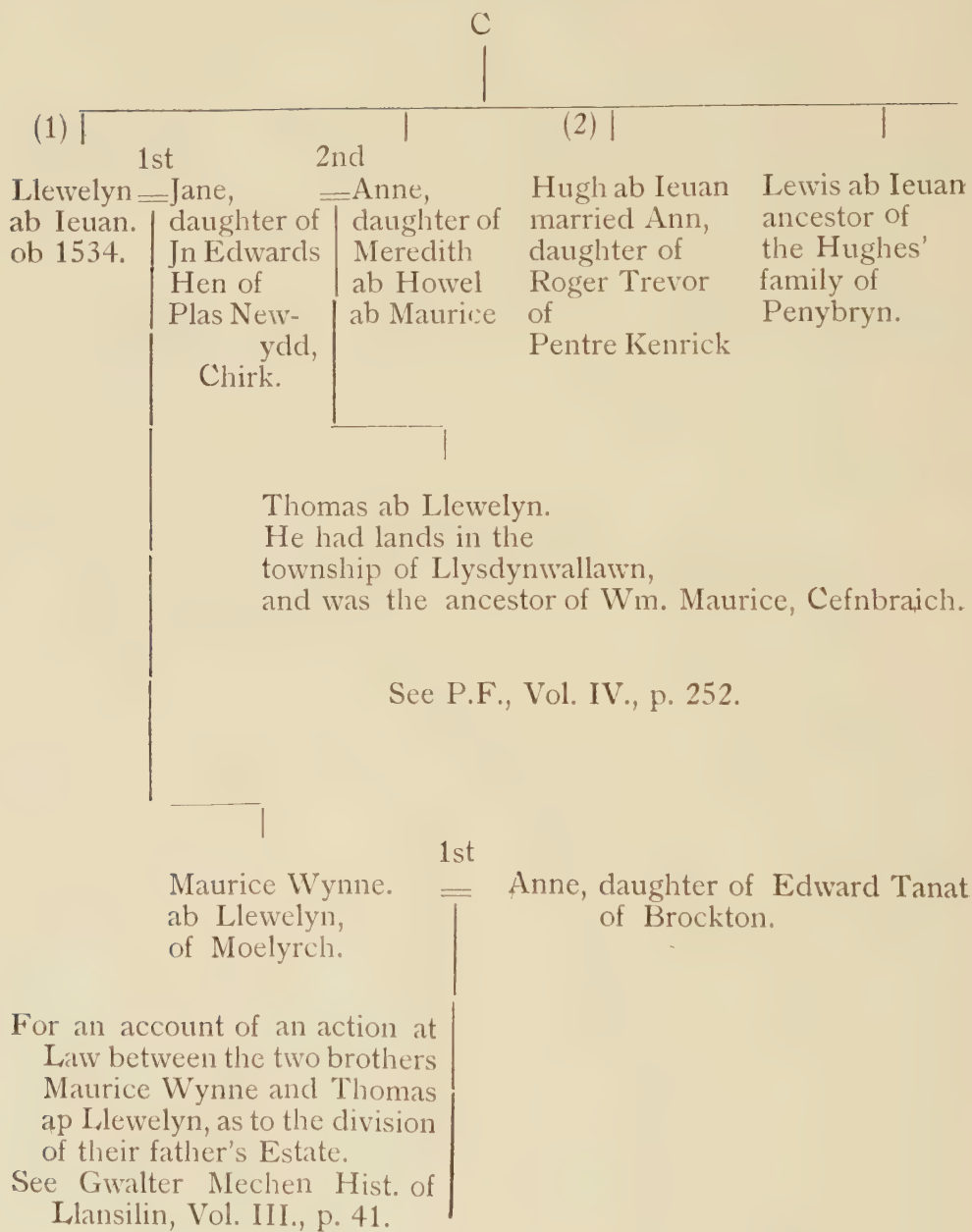


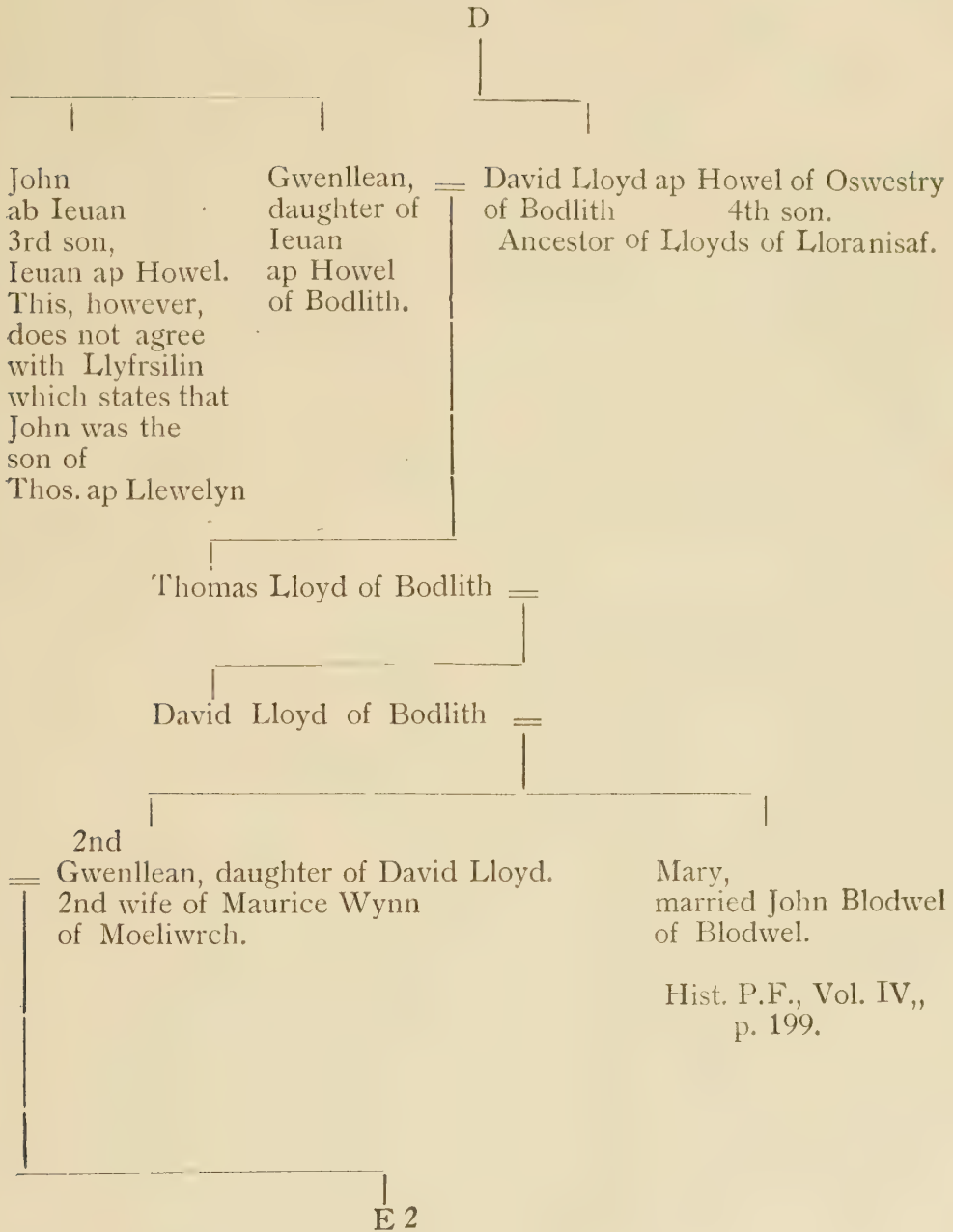
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Ieuaf Vychan  
of Llwynymaen  
and Llanforda.

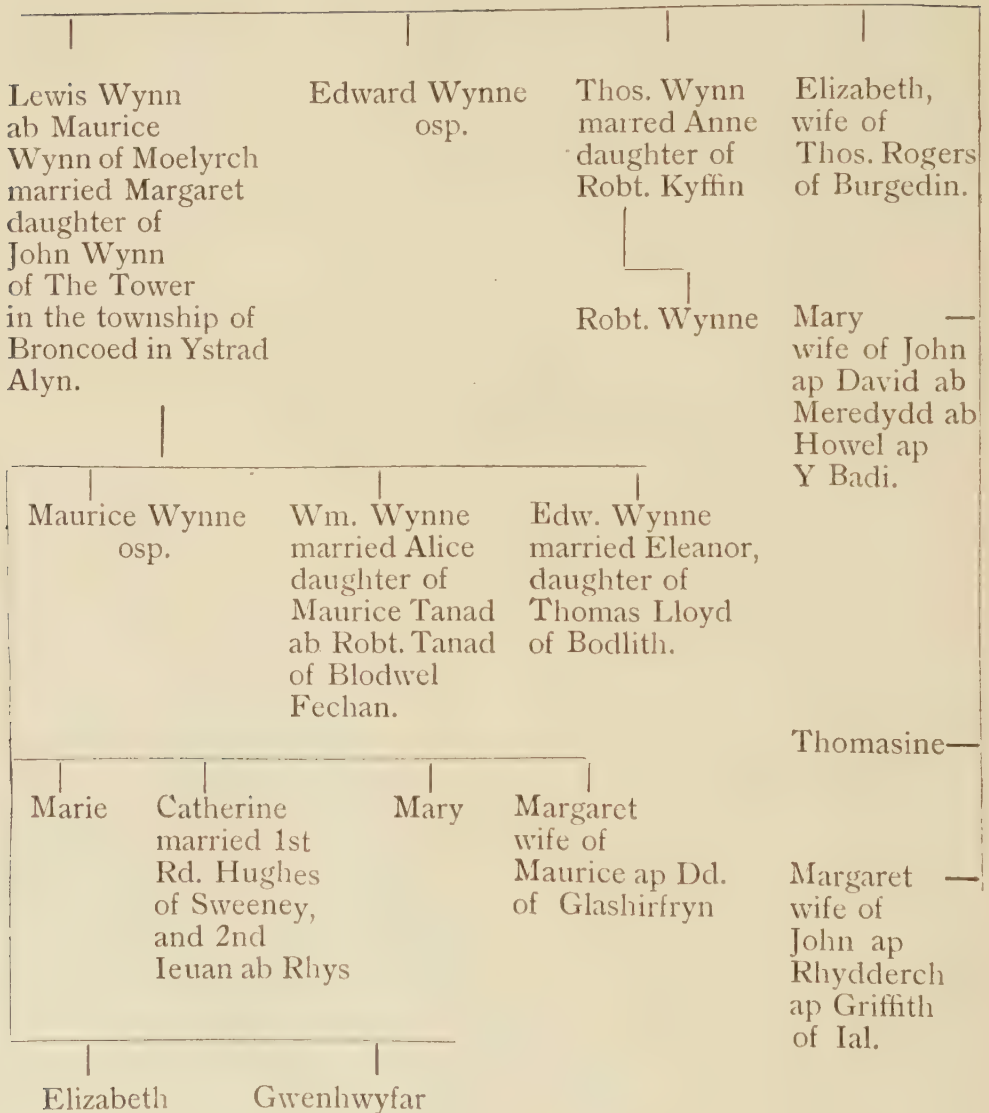








E 1



E 2

Richard Wynn  
of Bodlith.  
He built Plas Newydd  
married Lowry  
daughter of  
John ab Thos. ap Rhys  
of Goetre.

John Wynn  
married Maud  
daughter of  
Thos. Trevor  
of Whittington

Robt. Wynn  
m. Beatrice  
Hood

Richard

Martin

Mary

Robert Mary.

Oliver  
Wynn

Hugh  
Wynn

Jane  
Wynn

= Hugh ab  
Maurice  
ab Llewelyn  
ab Ieuan  
ab Rhys.

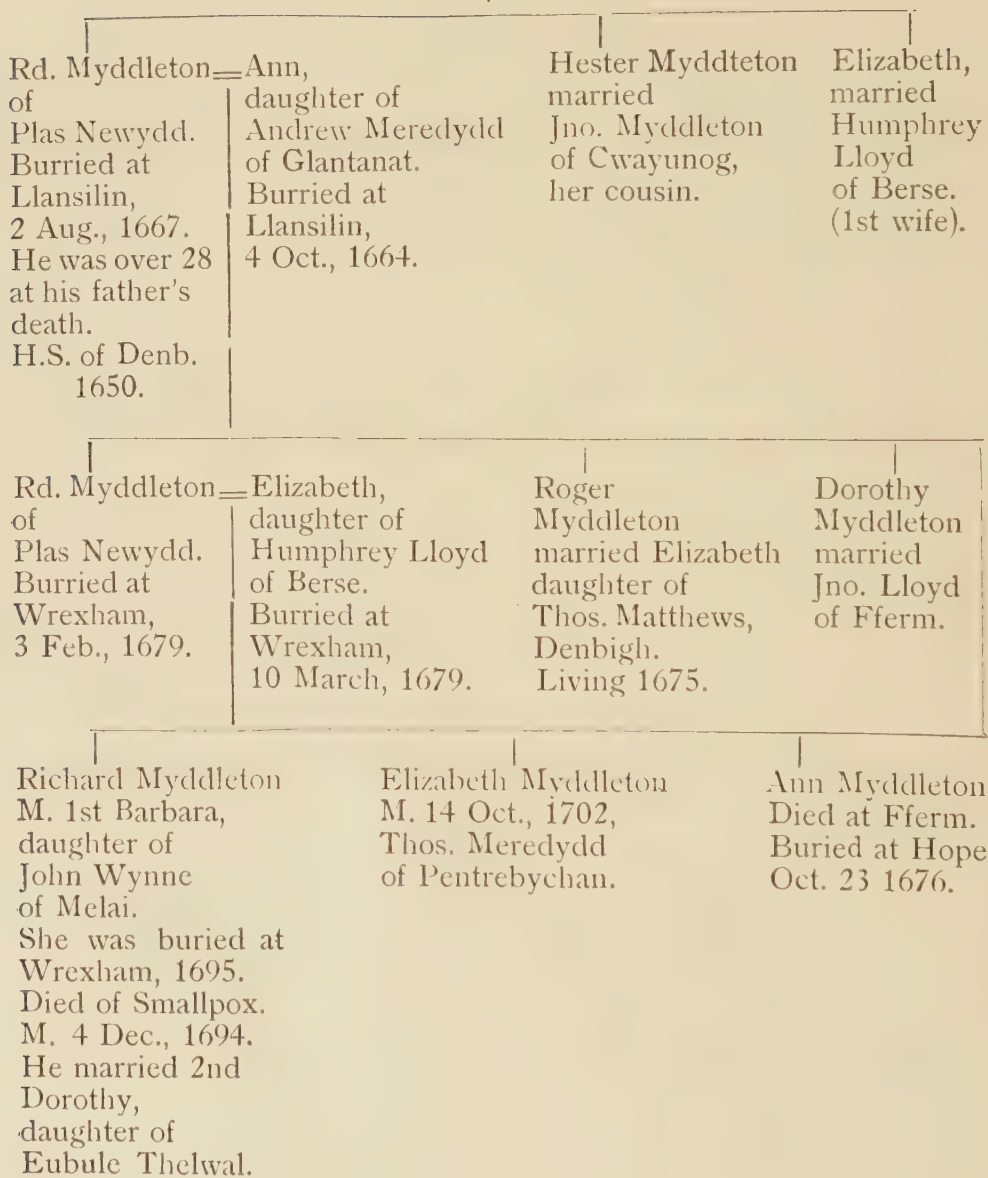
Maurice Wynn  
ob sp.  
Morris Wynne,  
late of Moelyrch,  
that died at  
M. Lloyds of Aston.  
Buried at Oswestry,  
Aug. 24, 1677.

Gwenlleuan,  
married Foulk. (H.S.D. 1619).  
8th son of Richard Myddleton of  
Denbigh. He died 16 Nov., 1630.  
He was aged 63, m. 1628.

Os. P. Reg., Vol. II., p. 79.

F

F



O.S.P. 1700.

## LLANSILIN.

The most common names of parishes in Wales are compounds of *Llan*, a Village Church or place of meeting prefixed to the name of the patron-saint of the place. *Llansilin* is, therefore, The Church or Church-Village of *St. Silin*, the Saint to whom the Church is supposed to have been dedicated at its foundation.<sup>2</sup> The Church being now dedicated to *St. Giles*, it may be suggested that at some time subsequent to its foundation the patron saint was changed, and that *St. Giles* was substituted for *St. Silin*. There is, however, reason to believe that no such change occurred and that in the middle-ages the two saints were commonly identified, *Giles* and *Silin* being regarded as the English and Welsh names of the same Saint.<sup>3</sup> In Latin the accepted form of the English *Giles* is *Egidius*. That the same was also regarded as the proper equivalent of the Welsh *Silin* would appear from a record on "*Llyfr Coch*," in which the Church of *Llansilin* is mentioned (A.D. 1296) as "*Ecclesia Si Egedii de Kynlleith*."

In the *Iolo MSS* it is recorded that *Silin* or *Sulien* occupied four several festivals in the old calendar, May 13 being denominated the festival of *Mael* and *Silin*. Sept. 1st is noted as the festival of *St. Silin*; Sept. 2nd the festival of *St. Sulien*; and Oct. 1st as the festival of *Silin* and *Garmon*.<sup>5</sup> "*Gwalter Mechain*" suggests that the two festivals upon two successive days (Sept. 1st and 2nd), and with but trifling variation in the name of the Saint, may have originated in error.<sup>6</sup>

The festival or "*Gwyl Mabsant*" was observed at *Llansilin* on the first Sunday following the 12th of October.

2 See *Gwalter Mechain's Works*, Vol. III., p. 26.

3 See *Palmer's Hist. of the Wrexham Parish Church*, p. 2.

4 *Hist. of the Diocese of St. Asaph* (Thomas) Vol. III., p. 18.

5 *Iolo MSS.*, p. 558.

6 *Gwalter Mechain's Works*, Vol. III., p. 27.

## SITUATION AND EXTENT.

The Parish of Llansilin is situated in the southern, or south western part of Denbighshire, joining on to Shropshire in the East and to Montgomeryshire on the South. The boundaries of the parish touch the boundaries of eleven other parishes, three in Shropshire, viz., Selatyn, Oswestry and Llanyblodwel: seven in Denbighshire, viz., Llangedwin, Llanrhaiadr, Llanarmon M.M., Llanarmon D.C., Llansaintffraid G.C., Rhydygroesau and Llangadwaladr: and one in Montgomeryshire—Llansaintffraid-Mechen.

In length, from North to South, i.e., from Pontymeibion at the northern extremity of the township of Rhiwlas to Penybont Llanerchymerys at the southern end of the township of Sycharth, the distance would be about ten miles; and in a transverse line from East to West, about six miles. The parish includes a considerable plain of a somewhat undulating surface, and contained within the boundaries of the civil parish are 16,170 statute acres, with a population of 1278 persons, comprising 292 families of separate occupiers.<sup>7</sup>

## TOWNSHIPS.

The parish is divided into ten townships (counting Rhiwlas uwchfoel and isfoel as one), viz. :—

Llan.  
 Lledrod.  
 Rhiwlas.  
 Bodlith.  
 Moelfre.  
 Lloran.  
 Llys Dynwallawn (commonly called Estyn Allan).  
 Priddbwl.  
 Sycharth.  
 Sychtyn.

The last mentioned is in Shropshire, the other nine being in Denbighshire.

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<sup>7</sup> Census of England and Wales, 1911. Vol. I., p. 409.

It is proposed to deal with each of the townships separately, and to place on record some account of the ancient houses therein, and some particulars of the families which have occupied them.

### THE MANOR OF CYLLAITH.

The modern parish of Llansilin lies within the boundaries of three manors, the township of Sychtyn being in the manor of "Duparts," of which Lord Powis is the Lord of the Manor.

The townships of Sycharth, Priddbwll, Lloran, and a moiety of Rhiwlas, Llys Dynwallawn, Llan and Moelfre are in the manor of Cynllaith Owen.

The townships of Lledrod, Bcdlith and the remaining moiety of Rhiwlas, Llys Dynwallawn, Llan and Mcelfre are in the manor of Cynllaith yr Iarll.<sup>8</sup> The remaining portions of this last named manor are the townships of Tregeiaiog, Llanarmon, Llowarch and Carreg-hwfa in adjoining parishes.

When and under what circumstances the entire Manor of Cynllaith became divided into two unequal portions has been a matter of some research. It is certain, that Griffydd ap Madoc, Lord of Dinas Bran, was at the time of his death (about A.D. 1269) paramount Lord of the entire manor of Cynllaith. By his English wife, Emma, daughter of James, Lord Audley, he had four sons, viz., Madoc ap Griffydd, Lord of Bromfield; Llewelyn ap Griffydd, Lord of Chirk and Nanteudwy; Griffydd Vychan, Lord of Glyndyfrdwy; and Owen ap Griffith. The latter was intended for the Church, and had for his portion Bangor-is-y-coed.<sup>9</sup> Ancient tradition claims that the two (elder) princes, Madoc and Llewelyn, were drowned in the river Dee beneath Holt Bridge about the year 1281 by the Lords Warren and Mortimer. Although learned writers, like Powel in his history of Cambria, and Camden also, writing in the sixteenth century, give currency to the legendary story, it is now proved, that the tradition was not well founded; but, that notwithstanding, we find, that the

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8 Hist. of Powis Fadog, Vol. IV., p. 42.

Gwalter Mechain's Works, Vol. III., p. 61.

9 History of Wales (Prof. J. E. Lloyd), Vol. II., p. 747-8.

Lords Warren and Mortimer did come into possession of the estates of these two Princes. How, and under what circumstances, they became so possessed has been a matter of speculation. It is probable, that the explanation is, that both Madoc and Llewelyn were in arms fighting against the King of England in support of Llewelyn (Prince of Wales) in the war of 1282, and upon the fall of that prince they were either killed, or escaped abroad, and their lands became forfeited to the English Crown.<sup>9a</sup>

In the year following, 1283, Edward the First granted the lands of Llewelyn ap Griffydd to Roger Mortimer, thereby creating a new Marcher Lordship of Chirk.<sup>10</sup> It is possible, that the inheritance of Llewelyn included the Manor of Cynllaith. If so, then the division of this manor was made after 1283. Gwalter Mechain, however, states that it was Earl Warren, and not Roger Mortimer, who was responsible for the division of the Manor of Cynllaith into two moieties, the greater part whereof (i.e., Cynllaith yr Iarl.) he retained to his own use, while the lesser portion he permitted Owen ap Griffydd to hold; and from the latter the manor was named "Cynllaith Owen."

It is, however, stated that Owen ap Griffydd died about the year 1282. If that is correct, then the conclusions above mentioned require reconsideration. It is evident, that the division was made in the life-time of Owen ap Griffydd, and if he died in 1282 the division happened in or before that year. There is, however, some doubt whether Owen did die in the year mentioned. It is probable, that there is some confusion between the two elder brothers (who did disappear either by death or otherwise in 1282) and the younger brother Owen. That Owen was the Lord of the lesser portion of the manor of Cynllaith is beyond doubt, and that he died before his next

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9a That Madoc ap Griffith and Llewelyn, his brother, grew to manhood is proved by their Execution of a Deed in 1270 making provision for their widowed mother Emma Audley. Hist. of Wales (Prof. Lloyd) Vol. II., p. 748. And further, that in 1282 Llewelyn complained to the Archbishop of Canterbury that the King's Constable of Oswestry and the men of that town had spoiled him of a third part of the township of Lledrod in Cynllaith and other rights (Hist. of Powis Fadog, Vol. I., p. 171). Moreover, the King had granted his letters patent to a certain bastard Griffydd Vychan, of Cynllaith, to litigate against the said Llewelyn for the purpose of obtaining his own dominion by reason of which letters he had been put to the cost of £200. (ibid, Vol. I., p. 172). Price's Hist. of Oswestry, pp. 21-22.

10 History of Chirkland by Mrs. Mahler, pp. 31-33.

elder brother, Griffydd Vychan, the ancestor of Owen Glyndwr, is proved by the fact, that Griffydd Vychan succeeded to the manor, and it remained in his line down to the insurrection of his descendant Owen Glyndwr, A.D. 1400.

In November of that year King Henry IV. escheated all the estates of Owen Glyndwr, and a grant of them was made to the King's own brother, John, Earl of Somerset. Thirty-three years afterwards Sir John Scudamore of Kentchurch in right of his wife, Alice, daughter of Owen Glyndwr, brought an action at law for the purpose of recovering the estates, including the manors of Glyndyfrdwy and Cynllaith Owen, then in the possession of the son of the Earl of Somerset, the grantee of the year 1400. Somerset, however, successfully opposed the action, and the manor of Cynllaith Owen remained in the possession of this family down to the year 1463, when, upon the attainder of the then Duke of Somerset, it again reverted to the Crown, and so remained until the time of Queen Elizabeth, who granted the manor, together with Cynllaith yr Iarl, to her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. His possession of Cynllaith Owen in 1576 is proved by a certain grant made in that year to Thomas Lloyd of Lloran. The original document is now in the possession of Capt. Lawton Parry Hamer, J.P., of Bronheulog Lodge. The original bears a fine impression of the seal of the Earl of Leicester.

Upon the death of the Earl of Leicester in the year 1588 the manor of Cynllaith Owen again reverted to the Crown.<sup>10a</sup> It was again granted by James I. in 1614 to Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth, who had married Catherine, daughter of Maurice ap Robert of Llangedwin. The heiress of the Vaughans subsequently married Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, 3rd Baronet, and carried the manor of Cynllaith Owen to her husband's family. It still remains in the possession of his descendant.

On the West side of the road leading from Llansilin to Llangedwin, near Tan penybryn, is an old stone whereon the letters C.O. are carved. This evidently is a boundary stone marking the division between the manors of Cynllaith Owen and Cynllaith yr Iarl.

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10a In the Exchequer Depositions 32 and 33 Eliz 1590 : it is recorded that Lewis ap Thomas brought an action against Richard Evans in respect of certain lands in the township of Sycharth (called "Drodassa") in the manor of Cynllaith Owen of which Sir George Cornwall was the Lord of the Manor.

There is also a Boundary Stone in the West Gable of the Wynnstay Hotel at Llansilin.

The manor of Cynllaith yr Iarl shared the fortunes of the Lordship of Chirk. It remained in the possession of the Mortimers down to about 1324, when, owing to the treason of the then head of that family, they were deprived of their estates, and Chirkland was granted to Edmund, Earl of Arundel, and remained in the possession of the Arundel family down to about the year 1405. What happened in the interval, until 1439, is not very clear: but in the latter year Henry VI. in consideration of £3350 granted the lordship of Chirkland to Henry, Bishop of Winchester.<sup>11</sup> In 1462 the lordship was in the possession of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, brother of King Edward IV., but in September of the following year the lordship of Chirk was vested in Henry, Duke of Somerset.<sup>12</sup> In less than three months another patent again granting the lordship to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was executed, owing to the forfeiture by the Duke of Somerset by reason of his supporting the Lancastrian cause against the King. In 1475 Chirkland was granted by Edward IV. to Sir Wm. Stanley in exchange, and surrender of the Castle of Skipton in Craven and of Marton in Craven in the County of York,<sup>13</sup> but upon the execution of Sir Wm. Stanley in 1495, consequent upon the part taken by him in the Perkin Warbeck rebellion, Chirkland again reverted to the Crown. How long it remained so is uncertain, but we know, that Queen Elizabeth had granted the lordship to the Earl of Leicester sometime prior to 1577. On the death of Lord Leicester in 1588 the lordship came into the possession of Lord St. John of Bletso, whose son sold it in 1595 to Sir Thomas Myddleton, fourth son of Richard Myddleton, Governor of Denbigh Castle, and brother of Foulke Myddleton of Plas Newydd, Llansilin. Sir Thomas Myddleton was Lord Mayor of London in 1614. He died in 1631, and was buried at Stanstead Mountfichet Church. His descendants in the male line continued as lords of Chirkland down to the death of Richard Myddleton of Chirk Castle in 1796, who left surviving three sisters, viz., (i) Charlotte, married in 1801 to Robert Biddulph of Ledbury, Herefordshire, (ii) Maria, married in 1795 Hon. Fredk. West, third son of John, Lord De la Warr, and (iii) Harriet Myddleton, who died unmarried, and bequeathed by her will her estates to her nephew, Fredk. Rd. West, M.P.

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11 & 12 History of Chirkland, p. 88.

13 History of Chirkland, p. 96.

In the division of the estates between the three sisters, Chirk Castle fell to the share of the eldest, Mrs. Biddulph, the remainder, including the manor of Cynllaith yr Iarl, being divided between Mrs. West and her sister Miss Harriet Myddleton.

In an Act of Parliament passed in 1837 the Hon. Fredk. West is described as Lord of the Manor of Carreghwfa, Mochnant and Cynllaith yr Iarl. The present Lord of these manors is his grandson, Col. Wm. Cornwallis West of Ruthin Castle, and respected Lord Lieutenant of the County of Denbigh.

Court Leets were regularly held for the manor of Cynllaith Owen up to about the early years of the Nineteenth Century. The Court records are in the possession of the present Lord of the Manor, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., by whose kind permission I have been able to make certain extracts, a few of which now follow.

#### MANOR OF CYNLLETH OWEN.

*Presentment for M<sup>as</sup> Leet, 1736.*

To Samuel Hammond, Bailiff of the said Manor. Instructions to summons the Tenants to attend at Court Leet and Court Baron for Watkin Williams Wynn, Esq., and Anne, his wife.....to be held at the house of William Roberts Joynes, on Saturday, the 9th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated the 24th day of Sept., 1736.

ROBT. WILLIAMS, Steward.

*Endorsed:* The execution of this precept appears in the Schedule hereunto annexed, as I was commanded.

By me, SAMUEL LARMOND.

9th Oct., 1736.

#### *Grand Jury :*

|               |                    |                |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Robt. Lloyd,  | Morris Edwards,    | Thos. Parry,   |
| Robt. Powell, | Richard Griffiths, | Richd. Davies, |
| Henry Lloyd,  | Rice Morris,       | Chas. Roland,  |
| Morris Jones, | John Edwards,      | John Jones,    |
|               | Edward Jones.      |                |

Assessors : Robt. Lloyd and Robt. Powell.

The presentment of each township is given, two of which are printed as examples.

## ESTYN WALLON TOWNSHIP.

Rhees Jones, Constable.      No presentment.

Return for Constable :

Richard Morris.      Appointed for next year.  
Thos. Edwards.  
Richard Thomas.

Absentees : Richard Thomas.  
Richard David.  
John Davies.

Rees Jones fined 6/8 for absenting himself before he returned a person to serve the office of Constable, and before the adjournment of the Court.

## RHIWLAS TOWNSHIP.

We, the inhabitants of Rhiwlas, have not anything to present at the Baron Court ye 9 day of Oct., Anno. Dom. 1736. All things are good and fair to ye best of our knowledge.

Absentees : Richard Morris.  
Robert Williams.  
David Jones.      Sworn for Co.  
Edward Morris.  
Thos. Lewis.

The following are extracts from the Leet Book of 1807 :—

## MOELFRE TOWNSHIP.

Griffith Whitfield, Constable.

I present Rees Lloyd for inclosing about 5 yards broad and 15 yards in length.

Amerced 6d.

## LLORAN TOWNSHIP.

John Edwards, Constable.

I present Mrs. Jane Whitfield for inclosing about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre of the Lord's waste.

Amerced 1/-

There is a reference to the Court Leet of the Manor of Cynllaith Owen in a letter written by Mr. John Evans of Llwynygroes, in the parish of Llanymynech, to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., in 1786. Writing on May 17 of that year, he says :—

“We rode on to Sycharth, where the fuller’s house and mill made a picturesque appearance from the ruinous and shattered state they are in. I made a sketch of the former, but had not time to carry off the latter, which I longed to do at the first favourable opportunity. We then visited the house, which stands pleasantly upon a round green knoll, and corresponds exactly with the site of Owain Glyndwr’s habitation, as described in a poem of Iolo Goch, previous to his higher advancement in life, and residence at Glyndwrwy. The name of this place was Sycharth, and had a park on high ground adjoining. This is exactly the case, and what still confirms the opinion is a high Reef or Castlelet just above the house, surrounded by a deep ditch and high mound similar to that at his subsequence place of residence.”

“The Court of the Manor of Cynllaith Owain (so called from him I suppose) was kept in the parlour of the house till within these few years. The roof is now in ruin and the spars and timbers exposed to the weather.”<sup>14</sup>

14 Mont. Coll., Vol. XIII., pp. 132-133.

Mr. Evans is not quite correct in certain particulars. For instance, the name of the mauor was not so called after Owen Glyndwr; and if the Court Leets had then been suspended they were subsequently revived.

## THE ECCLESIASTICAL PARISH OF LLANSILIN.

The Parish (lat Parochia) a district, originally an episcopal district, or diocese. In the early Christian Church each district was administered by a Bishop and his attendant presbyters and deacons, and the word "Parochia" was frequently applied to such a district. Towards the close of the fourth century it had become usual for the Bishop to appoint resident Presbyters to defined districts or territories, to which the term Parish came gradually to be applied.

The Parish, according to English Ecclesiastical law, may be defined as the township or cluster of townships, which was assigned to the ministrations of a single Priest, to whom its tithes and other ecclesiastical dues are paid.<sup>15</sup>

Archdeacon Thomas, in his monumental work on the History of the Diocese of St. Asaph, states that the Parish of Llansilin according to the Taxation of 1254 formed part of the Deanery of Marchia, and in the Taxation of 1291 it was at the head of the Deanery of Kenlleith (*i.e.* Cynllaith). In the Valor of 1535 it was again in Marchia, and on the sub-division of that Deanery in 1844 Llansilin was placed in the Deanery of Llangollen, and finally in 1881 it was transferred to the Deanery of Oswestry.<sup>16</sup>

Archdeacon Thomas further notes, that on the foundation Charter of St. John's Hospital in Oswestry a grant was made by Bishop Reyner (1210—1215) of an annual charge of thirty shillings upon the clergy of Llansilin, from which it is to be assumed that the Church was then Collegiate as was the case with the earlier British Churches and that the portions had not then been united. He also mentions the appropriation of the Rectory by Bishop Anian II. to the Cathedral Chapter. This appropriation was confirmed by Bishop ap Ynyr, of Bromfield, 13th April, 1296, when it was stated that the original deed had been destroyed in the wars. (Vol. III., p. 18).

In the Norwich Taxation the value of the Church of Llansilin (*Ecc'a de Llansilin*) is given as V marks subject to tenths, and in the

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<sup>15</sup> Encl. Brit. Vol. XX., pp. 823—824

<sup>16</sup> Hist. of Diocese of St. Asaph, Vol. III., p. 17.

Lincoln Taxation it is more fully described as Rectoria £15 decima £1 10 0.

In 1535 John Vaughan, Rector of Llandyssil, writing to Thomas Cromwell refers to the "Vicarage of Llansilin" as value £8 a year.

In the Survey of Church Lands (Lambeth Palace MSS) it is recorded:—

We find that the late Bishop, Deane and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph aforesaid, by Indenture bearing date the 6th day of March in the 13th yeare of the late King Charles for divers good causes and considerations them moving demised unto Ellis Young of London Gent. All that Rectory, Parsonage and dividend share of Llansilin aforesaid with the appurtenances, etc., in the Counteys of Denbigh and Salop. To Hold for twenty years paying therefor yearly the sum of Twenty pounds, on the fifth day of August at one entire payment upon the ffont stone of the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph, namely: Unto the Bipp. of St. Asaph and his successors fower pounds, besides twenty shillings to the said Bipp. as one of the Canons of the said Church. And twenty shillings yearly unto every other of the Canons of the said Church, being fifteen in number.

W'ch premises, as we are informed, over and above the said rent with proviso in the said lease to re-enter for non-payment of the rent within one day after the rent day nominates.

There is a Barne contayning three bays of buildings standing neere Llansillen Church in good repair belonging to the demised premises.

There is a Vicar belonging to the said parish presented hereunto by the Bipp. with a house and a little croft apptayning hereunto. And all tyth corn, grain and hay within the township of Lledrod in the same parish, and a sixth part of the wool and lambs in the same parish worth per annum £30. The present Vicar is called Mr. Richard Gervase. There are nyne years to come unexpired in the aforesaid lease upon the sixth day of March next.<sup>17</sup>

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17 Lambeth Palace MSS, Vol. I., p. 1649.

The Commutations Returns (1839—1845) assigned the tithes payable in the Parish of Llansilin in the proportions as follows, viz:—

| TOWNSHIPS.         | To the Bishop. |    |     | To the Dean & Chapter |    |     | To the Vicar. |    |   | To the Parish Clerk |    |   | To Impro- priators. |    |   | Total. |    |    |
|--------------------|----------------|----|-----|-----------------------|----|-----|---------------|----|---|---------------------|----|---|---------------------|----|---|--------|----|----|
|                    | £              | s  | d   | £                     | s  | d   | £             | s  | d | £                   | s  | d | £                   | s  | d | £      | s  | d  |
| Sycharth ...       | 25             | 4  | 4½  | 75                    | 13 | 1½  | 2             | 2  | 0 | 1                   | 3  | 6 |                     |    |   | 104    | 3  | 0  |
| Priddbwl ...       | 20             | 9  | 11½ | 61                    | 9  | 10½ | 1             | 11 | 0 | 0                   | 19 | 0 |                     |    |   | 84     | 9  | 10 |
| Llan ...           | 20             | 6  | 7½  | 60                    | 19 | 10½ | 1             | 19 | 0 | 0                   | 19 | 3 |                     |    |   | 84     | 4  | 9  |
| Bodlith ...        | 15             | 14 | 1   | 47                    | 2  | 3   | 7             | 5  | 0 | 0                   | 19 | 6 |                     |    |   | 71     | 0  | 10 |
| Rhiwlas ufoel ...  | 25             | 7  | 3   | 76                    | 1  | 9   | 6             | 6  | 0 | 0                   | 11 | 9 |                     |    |   | 108    | 13 | 9  |
| Rhiwlas isfoel ... | —              | —  | —   | 107                   | 19 | 10  | 9             | 16 | 3 | 1                   | 1  | 0 |                     |    |   | 118    | 17 | 1  |
| Lledrod ...        | —              | —  | —   | —                     | —  | —   | 144           | 3  | 6 | —                   | —  | — | 2                   | 3  | 0 | 146    | 6  | 6  |
| Estyn Wallawn ...  | —              | —  | —   | —                     | —  | —   | 56            | 19 | 0 | —                   | —  | — | 0                   | 17 | 0 | 57     | 16 | 0  |
| Moelfre ...        | —              | —  | —   | 91                    | 18 | 4   | 3             | 12 | 5 | 1                   | 1  | 0 |                     |    |   | 96     | 11 | 9  |
| Lloran ...         | —              | —  | —   | 243                   | 15 | 9   | 9             | 0  | 1 | 1                   | 11 | 0 |                     |    |   | 254    | 6  | 10 |
| Sychtyrn ...       | —              | —  | —   | 154                   | 11 | 9   | 2             | 1  | 3 | 1                   | 7  | 0 |                     |    |   | 158    | 0  | 0  |
|                    | 107            | 2  | 3½  | 919                   | 12 | 6½  | 244           | 15 | 6 | 19                  | 0  | 0 | 3                   | 0  | 0 | 1284   | 10 | 4  |

The Rectorial Tithes lapsed in 1874 to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who in 1876 provided the stipend of a Curate £120, and in 1907 granted the Vicar an augmentation of £50. The Vicar also receives from the township of Pentregaer (in Oswestry parish) £14 15s. 0d., and £5 13s. 4d. from Trefonen parish.

In 1911 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted £500 towards improvement of the Vicarage.

Attached to the Vicarage there are 5 acres of glebe land.<sup>18</sup>

The extent of the Ecclesiastical Parish was 12,735 acres, but a portion of the township of Lledrod was assiged to Rhydygroesau, portions of Moelfre and Lloran to Llangadwaladr and of Sycharth and Priddbwl to Llangedwin, leaving the mother Church an area of 10,775 acres and a population of 970.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Hist. of Diocese of St. Asaph, Vol. III., p. 19.

<sup>19</sup> Hist. of Diocese of St. Asaph, Vol. III., p. 17

# The Roads of Old Montgomeryshire.

J. B. WILLANS.

A short time ago I picked up in a second-hand book shop in London a book entitled "A new and accurate Description of the direct and principal cross Roads in England and Wales, and part of the Roads in Scotland, etc." <sup>1</sup> by Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson (14th Edition, London, 1808). From it I have extracted the places in Montgomeryshire, which are mentioned, and it will be seen that several of the roads now used were not in good condition, and others, that were formerly important, are now merely second class roads.

<sup>1</sup> The complete Table covers the whole of the Title Page,

p. 130. London to Montgomery by Shrewsbury.

|                                                     | Miles.            | or                                                    | Miles.                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| *To Shrewsbury, Shropshire, p. 123                  | 161 $\frac{3}{4}$ | To Shrewsbury, Shropshire, p. 123                     | 161 $\frac{3}{4}$                 |
| Cruckton                                            | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$   | Hanwood                                               | 4 165 $\frac{3}{4}$               |
| Nox                                                 | 1                 | Cross the river Rea                                   |                                   |
| Yockleton or Lockerton                              | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$   | Pontesford                                            | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 168 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Stretton                                            | 1                 | Pontesbury                                            | 1 169 $\frac{1}{4}$               |
| Wespry or Westbury                                  | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$   | Minsterley                                            | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 171               |
| r. over the hills to Welch                          |                   | Brocton                                               | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 175 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Pool; l. to Worthen                                 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$   | Montgomery as in preceding col.                       | 8 183 $\frac{1}{4}$               |
| Brocton                                             | 1                 |                                                       |                                   |
| l. to Shrewsbury by Pontesbury, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. |                   | Cruckton, on l. Thos. Harris, Esq.                    |                                   |
| Wilmington, Marton                                  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$   | Westbury, a mile beyond, on r. Whitton, R. Topp, Esq. |                                   |
| Chirbury                                            | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$   | Montgomery, near, on l. Lymore Lodge, Earl of Powis.  |                                   |
| Montgomery                                          | 3                 |                                                       |                                   |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE                                     |                   |                                                       |                                   |

## London to Welch Pool by Shrewsbury.

|                                                          | Miles.          |                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| *To Shrewsbury, Shropshire, p. 123,                      |                 | 161 $\frac{3}{4}$ | The traveller on horseback, who wishes for a most exquisite prospect, may have it by going from Shrewsbury to Welch Pool by another way. Go along the Montgomery road to Westbury, as above, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. ; there turn by the Inn on the right hand, keep a track over the hill, inclining to the r. and go down to Buttington, known by a small Church and just beyond it a wooden bridge over the Severn, as in the adjoining column. |
| 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Shrewsbury, r. to Oswestry, 16m. |                 |                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Pavement Gate                                            | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 166 $\frac{1}{4}$ |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Cross Gate                                               | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| r. to Llanfyllin 19m.                                    |                 |                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Cardeston                                                | $\frac{3}{4}$   | 168 $\frac{1}{4}$ |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Rowton                                                   | 1               | 169 $\frac{1}{4}$ |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Woolaston                                                | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 172 $\frac{3}{4}$ |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Trevenant                                                | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 174               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Uppington, Montgomery                                    | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 176 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Buttington Hall                                          | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 177 $\frac{3}{4}$ |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Buttington Church                                        | $\frac{3}{4}$   | 178 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| l. to Montgomery, 8m.                                    |                 |                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Cross the river Severn by a wooden bridge,               |                 |                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| r. to Oswestry 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., l. to                |                 |                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| *Welch Pool                                              | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 180               | Shrewsbury, three miles beyond, on l. Onslow, R. Wingfield, Esq. ; and about three-quarters of a mile further, on l. Dinthill, Thos. Wingfield, Esq.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                                                          |                 |                   | Pavement Gate beyond, on r. at Ford, Francis Waring, Esq. ; and Pitton Amler, Esq.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                          |                 |                   | Rowton, Rowton Hall, Rich. Lister, Esq. Beyond Rowton, about a mile and a half to the r. at Alderbury, Loton Hall, Sir Robert Leighton, Bart.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                          |                 |                   | On l. Ambler Hall.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

## p. 135. London to Holyhead by Shrewsbury, Bala, Caernarvon and Moel-y-don Ferry, called the Military Road.

|                        | Miles.          |                   |                                                               |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| To Shrewsbury          |                 | 161 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Ensdon House, a hunting seat, belonging to the Earl of Powis. |
| Shelton                | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                                                               |
| Mountford Bridge       | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ |                                                               |
| Cross the Severn river |                 |                   |                                                               |
| Ensdon House           | 2               | 167 $\frac{3}{4}$ |                                                               |
| Nesscliff              | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 170               |                                                               |

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|                                                                                                    | Miles. |      |                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| About 2m. further, r. to Holyhead by Oswestry, 107½m. ; l. to Knockin                              | 3¾     | 173¾ | Llangynnog, a mile beyond, on l. Llechweddgarth, Thomas Thomas, Esq. |
| l. to Llanymynech, 5m. ; thence to Llan St. Fraid, 4m. ; thence to Llanfyllin, 6m.                 |        |      |                                                                      |
| London to Llanfyllin 188¾m                                                                         |        |      |                                                                      |
| Ellesmere Canal                                                                                    | 2      | 175¾ |                                                                      |
| Llanfyllin                                                                                         | 4      | 179½ |                                                                      |
| Llangedwin MERIONETH <sup>1</sup>                                                                  | 4      | 183¾ |                                                                      |
| 3m. further, r. to Llanrhaiadr, 1m. You may pass through the village without going much circuitous |        |      |                                                                      |
| Llangynnog                                                                                         | 9      | 192¾ |                                                                      |

Bala

1—This should be Denbighshire.

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## London to Llanfyllin.

|                                                                                   | Miles. |      |                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| To Shrewsbury                                                                     |        | 161¾ | Llandrinio Bridge, near, on l. on Beedon Hill, a pillar was erected in 1782, in honour of Lord Rodney.                            |
| Pavement Gate                                                                     | 4½     | 166¼ |                                                                                                                                   |
| Cross Gate                                                                        | 1¼     | 167½ |                                                                                                                                   |
| l. to Welch Pool 12½m.                                                            |        |      |                                                                                                                                   |
| Alderbury                                                                         | 2½     | 170  | Llanfyllin. About three miles before, on l. Brongwyn, William Mostyn Owen, Esq.                                                   |
| Llandrinio Bridge                                                                 | 5      | 175  |                                                                                                                                   |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE                                                                   |        |      |                                                                                                                                   |
| Cross the river Severn 3m. further, r. to Oswestry 7m. ; l. to Welch Pool, 8      |        |      | At the entrance of Llanfyllin, on l. Llwyn, John Humphreys, Esq. About a mile beyond Llanfyllin, Bodfach, Sir Edward Lloyd, Bart. |
| Llan St. Fraid Bridge                                                             | 5½     | 180½ |                                                                                                                                   |
| Cross the Vyrnwy river, r. to Oswestry 7m. ; near ½m. further, l. to Llanfair 12. |        |      |                                                                                                                                   |
| Llanfyllin                                                                        | 6      | 186½ |                                                                                                                                   |

London to Montgomery, Welch Pool, Dolgelly and Harleigh,  
continued to Holyhead.

| Miles.                                 |                 |                   |                                         |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| To Worcester                           |                 | 111               | Newton. On l. Stoke Castle, J. T.       |
| Onibury                                |                 | 146 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Baxter, Esq.                            |
| Newton Green. <sup>1</sup> Guide Post  | 3               | 149 $\frac{3}{4}$ |                                         |
| r. to Church Stretton.                 |                 |                   | Red House. On l. Walcot Park, Earl      |
| From Newton there are two              |                 |                   | of Powis.                               |
| roads to Bishop's Castle,              |                 |                   |                                         |
| that thro' Walcot is the               |                 |                   | Bishop's Castle is a small town, but an |
| newest, and was made                   |                 |                   | ancient Corporation. Its Castle (form-  |
| for the purpose of demin-              |                 |                   | erly the residence of its Bishops, and  |
| ishing the steepness of                |                 |                   | from whence it derived its name), is    |
| the hills; viz., to Aston              |                 |                   | entirely destroyed. The Town House      |
| 3m.; Brompton 1; Kemp-                 |                 |                   | is a neat building.                     |
| ton 1; Ledbury or Walcot               |                 |                   |                                         |
| Park 1; Brochton 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;     |                 |                   |                                         |
| Bi hop's Castle M.H. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; |                 |                   |                                         |
| in all from Newton Green               |                 |                   |                                         |
| 10; or forward to                      |                 |                   |                                         |
| Basford, T.G. <sup>2</sup>             | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 153 $\frac{1}{4}$ |                                         |
| Edgeton Farms                          | $\frac{1}{2}$   | 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                                         |
| Red House (a farm)                     | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 155 $\frac{1}{4}$ |                                         |
| Bishop's Castle.                       | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 158 $\frac{3}{4}$ |                                         |
| r. to Shrewsbury, 21m.                 |                 |                   |                                         |
| To Knighton, 12; and to                |                 |                   |                                         |
| Newtown 16.                            |                 |                   |                                         |
| Bishop's Moat,                         | 2               | 160 $\frac{3}{4}$ |                                         |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE                        |                 |                   |                                         |
| 1 Craven Arms now.                     |                 |                   |                                         |
| 2 Tole Gate.                           |                 |                   |                                         |

| Miles.                                 |                 |                   |                                        |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Red Court House,                       | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ | For den, on r. Nantcribba, Lord Visc.  |
| 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further, l. to New- |                 |                   | Hereford.                              |
| town, 10m.                             |                 |                   |                                        |
| Montgomery                             | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 167 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Welch Pool, within a mile, on l. Powis |
| (p. 139).                              |                 |                   | Castle, Earl of Powis. From Welch      |
| For den                                | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Pool across the Severn, Beedon Hill,   |
| Severn River                           | 2               | 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ | and the Pillar, erected there in 1782, |
| About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further l. to   |                 |                   | in honour of Lord Rodney, are very     |
| Newtown 11m.; r. to                    |                 |                   | conspicuous objects.                   |
| Welch Pool.                            | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 176               |                                        |

|                                                                                                                                                                      | Miles. |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| r. to Oswestry 15m., and to Shrewsbury, 18½m.                                                                                                                        |        |      | Llanerfyl. In the Church-yard, a Stone Monument with a Roman inscription.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 4¼m. from Welch Pool, l. to Castell Caer Einion 1m.; and thence to Montgomery; r. to Llanfair, or forward to Llanfair                                                | 7½     | 183½ | On r. of Llanerfyl, Llwynsin, a seat and extensive park of the Earl of Powis, formerly the seat of the Lords Herberts, ancestors of the Earl of Powis.                                                                                                                          |
| r. to Oswestry 19¼m.; l. to Newtown 10; and Machynlleth 31.                                                                                                          |        |      | Cann, or Cannon Office, now an Inn in Montgomeryshire, was so called, either from having been an Ecclesiastical Office, or else a Military Office, from the fortifications around it. Here is a noted                                                                           |
| Llanerfyl                                                                                                                                                            | 5      | 188½ | Tumulus or Barrow, supposed to be a monument which contained the body of a British Chief, and is surrounded with the remains of an ancient fortification.                                                                                                                       |
| Cross the Vyrnwy river                                                                                                                                               |        |      | Four miles to the r. of Cann Office, Llwydiarth Park. About three miles from Cann Office, the Roman Causeway, which formerly led from Caerwys in Flintshire to Caerleon in Monmouthshire, crosses the Roman road, which formerly led from Wroxeter in Shropshire to Caernarvon. |
| Cann Office (Inn)                                                                                                                                                    | 2      | 190½ |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Beyond Cann Office the river Twrch must be forded twice, and after heavy rains is sometimes too deep; the traveller will do well to make enquiry at Cann Office Inn. |        |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Within a mile of Dynasmouthy, l. to Machynlleth 12m.                                                                                                                 |        |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Dynasmouthy                                                                                                                                                          | 13     | 203½ |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE                                                                                                                                                       |        |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

p. 140.

## London to Towyn, Merionethshire.

|                                                | Miles. |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| To Shrewsbury                                  |        | 161¾ |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Welch Pool                                     | 18½    | 180  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 6m. from Welch Pool, r. to Llanfair 1½         |        | 188  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Plâs Jolyn                                     | 8      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| r. to Llanfair 1m.; l. to Newtown, 9. (p. 141) |        | 192  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Cefn Coch                                      | 4      |      | Machynlleth is an ancient Town, situated on the Dovey river, over which there is a large Stone Bridge, leading into Merionethshire. It was at Machynlleth that Owen Glendour exercised the first acts of his royalty in 1402, and where he accepted the Crown of Wales. Here he assembled a Parliament, and the |
| 7m. further, l. to Newtown 14                  |        |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Llanbrynmair                                   | 11     | 203  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 8½m. further, r. to Dynasmouthy 11             |        |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Penegos                                        | 9      | 212  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

|                                                                                                            | Miles. |                  |                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| *Machynlleth                                                                                               | 2      | 214              | house in which it met is now standing, but divided into tenements. |
| l. to Llanidloes, 19m.; and to Aberystwyth 18.                                                             |        |                  |                                                                    |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond Machynlleth, r. to Dynasmouthy $12\frac{1}{4}$ ; and to Dolgelly $13\frac{1}{4}$ . |        |                  | Aberhavesp, beyond, Aberhavesp Hall, H. Proctor, Esq.              |
| Penallt                                                                                                    | 4      | 218              | Penallt. On l. Talgarth, L. Edwards, Esq.                          |
| or                                                                                                         |        |                  |                                                                    |
| To Montgomery (p. 138)                                                                                     |        | $167\frac{3}{4}$ |                                                                    |
| Llandyssil                                                                                                 | 2      | $169\frac{3}{4}$ |                                                                    |
| 2m. further, r. to Welch Pool $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.                                                            |        |                  |                                                                    |
| *Newtown                                                                                                   | 7      | $176\frac{3}{4}$ |                                                                    |
| l. to Llanidloes 13m.; r. to Llanfair 10; and to Welch Pool                                                |        |                  |                                                                    |
| Aberhavesp                                                                                                 | 3      | $179\frac{3}{4}$ |                                                                    |
| A little further, r. to Welch Pool 15m.                                                                    |        |                  |                                                                    |
| Llanwnnog                                                                                                  | 4      | $183\frac{3}{4}$ |                                                                    |
| Carno                                                                                                      | 4      | $187\frac{3}{4}$ |                                                                    |
| 3m. further, r. to Llanfair 12; and to Welch Pool 19.                                                      |        |                  |                                                                    |
| Llanbrynmair                                                                                               | 7      | $194\frac{3}{4}$ |                                                                    |

London to Aberystwyth by Bishop's Castle, Newtown and Llanidloes.

|                                                                                        | Miles.         |                  |                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| To Bishop's Castle (p 138)                                                             |                | $158\frac{3}{4}$ |                                                                             |
| Bishop's Moat, Montgomeryshire                                                         | 2              | $160\frac{3}{4}$ |                                                                             |
| 4m. further, r. to Montgomery 3m.; l. to Kerry                                         | 11             | $171\frac{3}{4}$ |                                                                             |
| *Newtown                                                                               | 3              | $174\frac{3}{4}$ | Newtown. Newtown Park, Rich. Shaw, Esq.                                     |
| r. to Montgomery 9m.; Welch Pool $13\frac{1}{2}$ ; Llanfair 10; and to Machynlleth 29. |                |                  | Penstrywad. A mile and a half beyond, on r. Maesmawr, P. Davies, Esq.       |
| Penystrywad                                                                            | 3              | $177\frac{3}{4}$ | Llandinam. Near three miles beyond, on l. Berth dû, T. Stephens, Esq.       |
| Llandinam                                                                              | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | 181              |                                                                             |
| *Llanidloes                                                                            | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | $187\frac{3}{4}$ | The road from Newtown to Llanidloes run along the right bank of the Severn. |
| r. to Machynlleth 19m.                                                                 |                |                  |                                                                             |

|                                                 | Miles. |                   |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| London to *Machynlleth<br>206 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.  |        |                   |
| Llangerrig                                      | 4      | 191 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Along the banks of the<br>Wye to Steddfa-gerrig | 8      | 199 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| CARDIGANSHIRE                                   |        |                   |

p. 351. Chester to Cardiff by Wrexham, Oswestry, Welch Pool, Newtown, Builth and Brecon, with Branches to Montgomery and Aberystwyth.

|                                                                                                                                                        | Miles.          |                  |                                                                                                                              | Miles.          |                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Llyncllys                                                                                                                                              | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Berhiew                                                                                                                      | 5               | 47               |
| r. to Bala 25m.; l. to<br>Shrewsbury 16                                                                                                                |                 |                  | or you may go forward<br>through the Rhiew river<br>in dry weather to Glan-<br>hafren                                        | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cross the Llanymynech<br>canal                                                                                                                         |                 |                  | Cross the Canal twice and<br>the Severn river                                                                                |                 |                  |
| Llanymynech                                                                                                                                            | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Montgomery Road                                                                                                              | 1               | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| r. to Llanfyllin 10m.; l. to<br>Shrewsbury 17.                                                                                                         |                 |                  | l. to Montgomery 4m.;<br>r. to *Newtown                                                                                      | 5               | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cross the Vyrnwy river                                                                                                                                 |                 |                  | l. to Bishop's Castle 16m.<br>r. to Machynlleth 29m.;<br>Llanydloes 13, thence to<br>Aberystwyth 30. (see<br>p. 141 and 142) |                 |                  |
| Llandysilio (Montgomery-<br>shire)                                                                                                                     | 1               | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Chester to Aberystwyth<br>98 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.                                                                                |                 |                  |
| A little further, r. to Llan-<br>fyllin 10m.; l. to Shrews-<br>bury 14 $\frac{3}{4}$                                                                   |                 |                  | Clay Hill                                                                                                                    | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 57               |
| Llanymynech canal                                                                                                                                      | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Llanbadarn Vynydol                                                                                                           | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 65               |
| r. by Guilsfield to Welch<br>Pool 7m.; or l. recrossing<br>the canal to New Quay<br>about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. before Welch<br>Pool; l. to Shrewbury 17m | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ | RADNORSHIRE.                                                                                                                 |                 |                  |
| *Welch Pool                                                                                                                                            | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42               |                                                                                                                              |                 |                  |
| r. to Dolgelly 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.;<br>Machynlleth 34m                                                                                                 |                 |                  |                                                                                                                              |                 |                  |
| 2m. beyond Welch Pool,<br>l. to Montgomery 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .<br>Chester to Montgomery<br>50 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.                                           |                 |                  | Berhiew, on r. Vaynor, Capt. Windhus;<br>a little further on r. — Howell, Esq.                                               |                 |                  |

From the above extracts the reader will notice that certain main roads were not in use, and that others were used, that are only now used by traps and riders. The road from Bishop's Castle in

those days went by Bishop's Moat instead of along the bottom of the north side of the Kerry Hills. Also the road by Lydham and the Roveries, and the one from Bishop's Castle by Snead and Churchstoke are not mentioned. Again, the road from Abermule to Kerry is not referred to, and it is known, that the Naylors made an excellent graded road from Kerry to the Anchor for Clun and Knighton. Few travel over from Montgomery by the Castle to Llandyssil, but go around by Montgomery Station. The present road from Shrewsbury to Welshpool runs by Trewern instead of by Uppington. Many modern maps put as a secondary road that from Caersws railway crossing to Pontdolgoch, and continue to mark as the main road the one through Aberhafesp. From Cefncoch over to Carno and Llanbrynmair is a track in some places I believe. Then Meifod is not mentioned as on any main road. Such is the change of the last hundred years. In those days the bridges over the Severn were wooden, and the dates of their erection is on several of the iron bridges as at Abermule. Fords have been replaced by bridges as at Gilfach near Kerry.

## The Windmill of Trelydan.

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Windmills are not very common objects in Wales, so a few notes may be of interest, especially as the only three known to exist in Powys :

*The Abbot's Mill at Trelydan,*

*The Lord's Mill at Maes y Melin-ŵynt in Trallwngollen,\**

*And one at Bausley,*

have ceased to exist.



Corn grinding was a valuable and privileged monopoly in

mediæval days, and the right of grinding corn was confined to the local Lord.

The Windmill at Trelydan was built by the monks of Strata Marcella, and was in existence in 1406, when the borough boundaries of Pool were enlarged. It is described in the charter as "a certain Wyndmulle of the aforesaid Abbot,"† being the first English place name this side of the Severn. The name of the field, in which it stood is Cae-post, which describes for us the mill as a post mill, in which the whole mill and its machinery revolved on a central post to face the wind.

On the dissolution of the abbey in 1546 the ministers of Henry VIII. reported that "Sale Newydd" had been leased by the last Abbot to the burgesses of Pool. This place name seems to refer to the erection of a new mill—the stone-built mill which stood until 1914. The ministers, however, ignored the burgesses of Pool, and leased the mill to one, William ap Cadwaladr.

At the time of the Tithe apportionment (1842) the mill and adjoining farm were in the possession of Foulkes of Trelydan and Penthryn, who had owned it for over a century. About 1865 they sold the property to Mr. William Rogers, J.P., 2, High Street, Welshpool, who subsequently sold it to Mrs. Curling, Maesmawr. In 1912 on the break up of the Brookland and Maesmawr estates the Windmill and the adjacent Sale Farm were purchased by Mr. William Gittins of Brook House. This man desirous of making a good road to the Sale Farm, decided to pull down this historic landmark. To the great regret of the neighbourhood the mill was destroyed by explosives on July 25th, 1914.

The last miller and occupier appears to have been George Thomas,‡ who was corn grinding there between 1811 and 1816. The older inhabitants of Welshpool can just remember one or more of the Windmill's sails in situ.

A. STANLEY DAVIES.

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\* Situated on the high ground at the back of the Grammar School, Berriew Road, Welshpool.

† Borough Charter of 1406 Mont. Coll. I., p. 306.

‡ George Thomas earned fame, not as a miller, but as a writer of mock heroic poetry concerning local events. (Mont. Worthies, 1st Edition, p. 125; Mont. Coll. XVIII., p. 52).

## Two Reviews and some Notes.

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- 1 Dykes : Cyril Fox.

—Antiquity, June, 1929.

- 2 Offa's Dyke : A Field Survey.

Fourth Report : Offa's Dyke in Montgomeryshire.

By Cyril Fox, Ph.D., F.S.A., and D. W. Phillips, B.A.

—Archæologia Cambrensis, Vol. LXXXIV. Part I.

June, 1929, pp. 1—60.

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1—The first of these papers is a general discussion of dykes throughout the country. While many dykes occur in Britain, they vary greatly in length, ranging from a few hundred yards up to nearly a hundred miles, in size, and in the relation of the ditches to the embankments, of which there may be only one, or more than one. Dr. Fox thinks, that all the dykes of South Britain are post-Roman, and that they have probably been suggested by Roman originals. Many of them are built across traffic ways, or are carried astride ancient ridgeways. They are so constructed that their ends rest on natural obstacles, such as forest or marsh. The main ditch is usually on the foreign side of the embankment. To the designers of these dykes visual control was apparently of great importance. Offa's Dyke, for instance, nearly always takes advantage of westward facing slopes.

2—The second, and larger, paper contains a detailed description of the course and character of the section of Offa's Dyke, which runs from the River Vyrnwy in Llandysilio Parish to a point 400 yards south of the county boundary in Mainstone Parish on the Kerry Hill. There is a gap in the dyke of about five miles, where its function seems to have been relegated to the River Severn from Buttington northward.

The Montgomeryshire portion is crossed by many traffic ways, most of which are of later date than the dyke. Only two appear to have been originally designed by the builders, though what may possibly be a third can be seen in Rownal Covert. One of the original openings is adjacent to the old ridgeway, which runs along the top of the Kerry Hill, and which had probably been an important

route since long before the Saxon period. The other is near the Hope Farm, in the parish of Hope, about thirty yards south of the lane, which leads from the Severn Valley obliquely uphill until it joins the ridgeway along the top of the Long Mountain.

It would appear from the scarcity of original openings, that the intention of the builders was to restrict intercourse between the people on each side of the dyke to a few recognised routes. If this were so, the original opening at the Hope must indicate an important line of communication.

In the valley below the dyke this trackway probably followed the area of boulder clay, which juts out toward the river above flood limit, and so must have made the belt of swamp on the alluvial plain narrower than elsewhere. Here, opposite to Welshpool, would be the easiest way across the valley.

Dr. Fox is also led by indications of a rectangular earthwork on the rising ground, on which Buttington Church and School are situated, and by a convergence of ancient trackways on the river near the present bridge, to the suggestion, that Buttington may have been an important strategical point near the dyke and the river.

Of particular interest are the conclusions, which the author has drawn from his study of the alignment of the dyke. He recognises three kinds of alignment. In Type I. the course is practically straight between two mutually visible points: in Type II. it is sinuous between two such points, but nowhere diverges to any considerable extent from the most direct line. In Type III. the course is influenced by topographical features. It is suggested, that the straight portions were probably constructed in areas free from dense wood, which were either intensively pastoral or arable. It is possible, that Type II. portions ran through country, that was thickly afforested when the earthwork was planned. The bolder and more elevated areas, in which Type III. occurs, were probably "waste."

Now although straight stretches of the dyke have been recorded in the portion North of Montgomeryshire, they are much more important in this county, where they made up 48·5% of the total length. They are to be found in areas that were probably attractive to early cultivators. Dr. Fox concludes, therefore, that the "S. slope

of Llanymynech Hill, and the area between the Vyrnwy and Severn, were arable and meadowland: a narrow belt bordering the Severn near Buttington up to the 300 foot contour was arable, above that was woodland, above that again forest (waste); the short straight stretches at the 800–1,000 foot level in Leighton Parish represent of course, not arable, but open downland. On the S.W. slope of the Long Mountain the rich lands were cultivated up to the 600 foot contour, the whole area as far as Rownal being, except for Hem Hill, an agricultural countryside. From Rownal to within a thousand yards of the Caebitra there was thick woodland; thence to the Caebitra was arable. Passing upward through another belt of woodland, the crest of the Mellington Hall spur is reached, whence arable fields and meadows extended to the hamlet of Cwm; from here the Dyke sweeps in a broad arc up the steep slope (pasture and forest waste) of the Kerry Hill."

If these views are correct "it follows, that the survey of Offa's Dyke is providing information bearing on the early economic and cultural history of the Welsh border."

Further suggestions can be derived from a study of the general course of the dyke. From Hem Hill it makes a big bend, convex to the West, so as to include the southern slopes of the Long Mountain, and the Chirbury area. The author thinks, that this may indicate a settlement on these lands of Mercians, who had pushed up the Rea brook valley. Again, the course of the dyke along the Long Mountain can scarcely be due to reasons of convenience or of strategy. "The most probable explanation of the alignment at Leighton then is, that the Princes of Powys demanded, and they certainly received, a large portion of the westward-facing slopes of the Long Mountain. To implement this (presumed) arrangement, the engineer of the Dyke had to make a considerable deflection from his ideal route." The dyke may therefore be regarded as a boundry defined by treaty between the men of the hills and the men of the lowlands. Even though the latter were probably the dominant party, they were not so powerful as to be able to avoid making concessions.

Dr. Fox is to be congratulated on the work he is doing, and on the example he is giving to archaeological societies of the value of careful fieldwork. As so often happens, the light, which he throws on the present subject, serves to direct our attention to further problems.

Who were these people, with a developed agriculture, settled in eastern Montgomeryshire, and strong enough to check the Mercian advance?

If we glance backward through history, we shall find a number of scattered but interesting facts. The Powysland Club may justifiably feel some satisfaction, that it has enabled the Roman Station at the Gaer to be excavated under expert supervision, a work which has yielded important information. The notes, immediately following, have been mostly extracted from the report, published in Part I. of this volume.

- 1 The substantial nature of the roadways at the Gaer, and the care, which was taken to keep the ramparts in repair, show that the occupation was at all periods of an official, military character.
- 2 The fort was occupied for a period between approximately 78 and 85 or 90 A.D. The deposits of this period contain a burnt layer.
- 3 In the 2nd Century the occupation of the Gaer became increasingly intensive, culminating in a reconstruction of the camp about 160 A.D.,<sup>1</sup> and lasting into the 3rd Century. About 160 or 170 A.D., Viroconium appears to have been destroyed.
- 4 Then, at the Gaer, follow occupation levels, 3a and 3b, the contents of which appear to indicate a reduced garrison. The two sets of deposits are separated by a burnt layer, which points to a catastrophe, followed by immediate reconstruction. Viroconium was sacked and burnt in the second half of the 4th Century.
- 5 The Gaer was occupied until well after the middle of the 4th Century, probably until the end of Roman rule in this district. It appears to have acted as a covering post for Viroconium.

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1. That is at a time when most of the other stations in Wales were evacuated.

The military nature of the occupation, and the care taken to maintain and strengthen the defences, may be interpreted as indications of unsettled conditions, or of the existence of some threat to security. It is scarcely probable, that the burnt layers are the result of accidental conflagration, when events at Viroconium are considered, and it is significant, that the second burning at the Gaer took place in a period of reduced garrison. Are we then to regard these facts as indications, that the people, who could force concessions from the Mercians, were already settled in the area by the Roman period, and were sufficiently strong and warlike to be a continual menace to the Roman invaders? If so, we may again ask who these people were.

It has previously been pointed out, that the numerous camps overlooking the valleys of the Severn and the Vyrnwy, and scattered over the county between these rivers, are worthy of careful investigation: and that in the same area there occur to-day many big, fair people of a racial type not very common in the more westerly parts of Wales. It is unfortunate, that none of these camps has been excavated, but evidence from similar earthworks in North Wales suggests, that many of them should be attributed to the period just before, or during the Roman occupation.

Evidence is admittedly very incomplete, and until more is forthcoming, care must be taken to avoid definite assertions. The reviewer has however been gradually formulating, very tentatively, a hypothesis somewhat as follows:

A short while before the Romans arrived in Wales a fair skinned people, with light hair and light eyes, settled in eastern Montgomeryshire,<sup>1</sup> possibly in consequence of the disturbances caused by the first Roman invasions of S.E. Britain. The apparently considerable proportion of dark eyed people in North Shropshire,<sup>2</sup> and the scarcity of camps appear to suggest, that the forests and marshes of that low lying country, in a period somewhat wetter than the present, caused the movements of peoples to follow the more elevated parts of South Shropshire, where also camps are fairly numerous. These camp

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1 This fair type forms the dominant element also among the farmers of the upper valleys of the Rhiw and the Clywedog, and it appears therefore to be the most characteristic type of Powys.

2 This is based as yet only on general observation.

builders were probably a Brythonic, iron using people, who settled thickly in what is now Powys, but who sent out offshoots to form a dominant class of free tribesmen among the older tribes of Wales. Even in the 12th Century, Giraldus Cambrensis commented on the fact, that in Cardiganshire and elsewhere, members of the families of the chiefs were fair haired. A study of the celtic tribal organisation, and of the Welsh law<sup>3</sup> led the reviewer to suspect, that the differences of the laws of inheritance and of land division, as they affected tribesmen and the unfree class respectively, pointed to the introduction by the Brythonic invaders of a more intensive agriculture, than had previously been practised by the earlier tribes. It should be noted, that the evidence, obtained from Offa's Dyke, pointed to a greater development of cultivation along the Montgomeryshire border, than elsewhere, though suitable land for cultivation was not wholly absent further North.

The situation in Montgomeryshire during the first four centuries is one, that might present many analogies with African conditions at the present day. The area beyond the Severn, with its camps and tribal life, would find its parallel in the native reservations, where native life and customs can persist without being greatly modified by an intruding and dominant culture, apart from some, in the main, material, borrowing, such as matches and petrol tins in Africa, and, probably, pottery, coins, etc., in Wales. The interesting question as to the amounts of culture contact and culture borrowing, that took place between the Romans and the local tribes, can only be answered by the excavation of one or more of the camps. It is fairly certain, that the language, social structure and mode of life survived the Roman influences. If it should eventually be proved, that the sack of Viroconium, a city of detribalised and Romanised natives, was the work of tribes from the hills, it would cause no surprise to anyone familiar with the contempt, with which the tribal Zulu regards his urbanised and Europeanised kinsmen.

R. U. S.

## The Tiles of Mathrafal.

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The stubborn tradition that Mathrafal, the ancient seat of the Princes of Powys, stands on the site of a Roman station may have originated in the accident that the enclosure is of rectangular form,<sup>1</sup> but it has undoubtedly been fostered by the reported discovery from time to time of tiles and other evidence of Roman occupation. Thus Samuel Lewis writing in 1833 takes the Roman origin of the earthwork for granted and mentions 'tiles having protuberances at one extremity'.<sup>2</sup> In 1849 the Rev. Longueville Jones announced the discovery of 'fragments of Roman tiles and mortar and other undeniable vestiges of Roman occupation.'<sup>3</sup> Early in the present year, 1930, the Welshpool Field Club reported a wall and tiles apparently underlying the mound, and some fragments were recovered and forwarded to me. They were not thick enough to be Roman wall, or roof-tiles, but they were undoubtedly tiles of burnt clay such as one does not expect to find under a mediæval motte and bailey.

On July 24th I visited the site in the company of Messrs. T. Simpson Jones and A. Stanley Davies, Secretaries of the Powysland Club. The point where the tiles had been observed was about midway along the southern or river side, just where the bailey had been terraced up, or where perhaps a secondary mount had been placed. Westwards the earthwork rose sharply, to the east the enclosure slopes naturally to the river side. The tiles were visible at the rise of the bank and behind them was what appeared to be a wall of stone, built with poor sandy mortar.

The Powysland Club having decided to investigate the matter more thoroughly, and the courteous consent of Mr. Meyrick Jones having been obtained, I returned to the site on August 5th with two workmen, when three hours of scraping sufficed to solve the problem.

The stone wall was quickly found to be a retaining wall or revetment running along the southern side of the earthwork. This was subsequently more completely examined by Mr. Stanley Davies,

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1. As was dryly suggested by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments; *Montgomeryshire*, p. 113.

2. *Top. Dict. of Wales*, s.v. Llangyniew.

3. *Arch. Journal*, 1849, (VI., p. 399). See also Sandford in Vol. IV. of *Montgomeryshire Collections* (1871, p. 41).

to whose forthcoming report I refer for details ; for my purpose it was sufficient to prove and peg out its line, which gave the limit of the mediæval bank.

The tiles lay on the outer side of this wall, and did not represent a structure ; they were strewn over the bottom level in irregular heaps, for all the world as if they had been tipped over the wall in barrowloads. They were obviously roofing tiles, with a tang or hook on one side by which they might be attached to battens.<sup>4</sup> All were in fragments, but they might have been originally about 9in. square by  $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, of pink or red clay, fired to an even red throughout. Although some hundreds of fragments were examined, none bore any stamp or trade-mark. The fragments near the surface were much weathered, but pieces from the lower part of the piles were as fresh as on the day they were baked and apparently unused. It is unthinkable that they can be of other than modern date ; a Roman *tegula* is bigger and thicker and has a flange on each side for the *imbrex*.

Mixed with the tiles was much other rubbish ; lumps of fine white mortar ; several oystershells ;<sup>5</sup> and much fragmentary pottery, all unmistakeably of the Early Tea-pot period. There seems every reason to suppose that the tiles are of the same date as the rest of this deposit.

One question remains ; the tiles had lain *in situ* long enough before 1833 for their origin to be forgotten, and is a tiled roof thinkable at Mathrafal prior to the present age of bungalow-building ? Well, let us suppose the tiles to have been placed in position 100 to 150 years before 1833 ; this brings us to the period of the industrial development of the district by the Quakers, who were men of enterprise and originality. I cannot give a local instance of a Quaker tiled building ; they seem usually to have built with brick walls and slate roofs ; but I see nothing improbable in the supposition that some innovating Quaker brought up the valley a waggonload of tiles, even if he did not bake them on the spot. Little did he guess that the débris of his building would be mistaken for the remains of the cloud-capped towers of the mystic Mediolanum.

F. N. PRYCE.

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4. This hook is obviously Lewis's 'protuberance.'

5. Query, do these oystershells represent the Rev. Jones' 'other undeniable vestiges ?'

## A Map of the Trehelig Common Fields.

E. G. BOWEN, M.A.

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This map shows the Common Fields of Trehelig—a township within the Municipal Borough of Welshpool—as they appeared towards the close of the eighteenth century. Trehelig, or Trehelyg, ("the township of the Willows") is a detached township of Castle Caereinion parish and of Caereinion Iscoed manor in the Barony of Powys. A portion of Trehelig once belonged to the Abbey of Strata Marcella. Trehelig is nearly cut in twain by a part of Cil Cewydd (an over-Severn township). This accounts for the extensive blank patch near the bottom of the map beyond the discontinuous portions of the Severn. This region is known as Dolau Beuno—St. Beuno's Meads', or colloquially "Dol y Bauny." From a geographical point of view the intrusion of a portion of Cil Cewydd into Trehelig is of interest as there is local evidence to show that Dolau Beuno is surrounded by an old channel of the Severn, thus making this now detached portion at one time continuous with the over-Severn townships, to which it still belongs. Such local changes of channel occur at flood time in rivers, which meander slowly through their flood plains. Historically, the name links us with the Celtic saint, Beuno, who was born in a Tref called Bauhenig (Banhelyg) in Powys on the banks of the Severn.

The most interesting feature of the map, however, is that it gives us evidence of the existence in eastern Montgomeryshire at one time of open fields of cultivated land, divided into strips, which were formerly periodically redistributed among the families, that held the land in common from the lord of the manor. When such schemes of tenure were fully developed, as we find them on the English plain in the Middle Ages, there were usually three large areas, or 'open fields,' belonging to the community, which were cultivated according to a definite system of rotation of crops. For example, in one year

the first field would be sown with winter wheat, the second field with spring wheat, or oats, and the third field left fallow, while in the second year the first field would have spring wheat, or oats, the second field would lie fallow, and the third field have winter wheat. In the third year the first field would lie fallow, and so on. In addition the keeping of stock was an accessory. The common fields were ploughed by a team, to which all the villagers contributed, and Dr. Seeböhm has argued from a study of the old Welsh Laws,<sup>1</sup> that the distribution of the ploughed 'strips' among the villagers was determined by the number of oxen contributed by each individual to the common plough team, while 'strips' were also reserved for the ploughman, the drivers and the owners of the woodwork and irons of the plough. There were usually eight oxen in the team, and twelve 'erws', or 'acres', were ploughed. Eight 'erws' were given to the owners of the oxen, and the remaining four distributed among the ploughman, driver, &c. So if the owner of three oxen in the team had three 'erws' in each group of a dozen that were ploughed, he would soon find his 'strips' scattered far and wide over the open fields, and mixed up with those of his neighbours.<sup>2</sup> This is the initial explanation of the curious dispersal of strips in the open fields. Other factors complicated this distribution scheme in post-medieval times, as will be explained later. Various devices were employed from time to time to mark off the 'strips' one from the other. One well known device was to fix white stones at the corners of the strips, and Mr. Robert Owen informs me, that, when the Borough of Welshpool was last perambulated in 1906, he remembers seeing white stones fixed in some river-side fields in Trehelyg.

Under the complete medieval scheme for a manor there were, in addition to the common arable fields, a common meadow, a common pasture, a common wood, a common mill, common rights over waste land, &c., as well as the demesne lands, *i.e.*, that portion of the land held by the lord of the manor in his own hands.

What the original form of the common fields was, when were they first introduced, and whether the full scheme, outlined above, operated at any time in the manor of Caereinion Iscoed it is

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1 Seeböhm "The English Village Community." p. 123.

2 Palmer & Owen "A History of Ancient Tenures of Land in North Wales and the Marches." p. 26.

impossible to say without undertaking considerable research. On the Tithe Apportionment (1845) of the area, shown on this map, we find near the farm of Lower Trehelig the name "Pwll Melyn," which Mr. Robert Owen thinks is "Pwll-y-Felin"—the "Mill Creek." He says, that "no mill exists at present, but once there was a mill on the Severn here belonging to the Monks." This fact seems to indicate, that possibly we have here the common mill, that was associated with the one time common fields of Trehelig.

There is no suggestion from the map of three well defined open fields, and it is quite possible, that the complete system described above was never in operation in this locality. The three large common fields, so typical of the English plain, demanded extensive areas of arable land. Suitable areas for large 'open fields' for arable farming diminish as we approach the Welsh Uplands, yet a detailed examination of the medieval records would show that although the number of 'open' fields associated with manors in the area under consideration was very large, their individual area was small. It seems, that as the rigid scheme of land tenure outlined by the Norman lawyers, based largely on the system they found in Saxon England, spread into Wales along the lowland ways of Flintshire, Montgomeryshire, Breconshire and South Glamorganshire, it became modified by the difficulty of obtaining extensive lowland areas, so the three large 'open' fields gave way to numerous small 'open' fields, situated on those scattered patches, which remained suitable for arable farming. For rotation purposes there may have been either a two-field or three-field system employed, the numerous 'open' fields being worked in multiples of two or three. Messrs. Palmer and Owen,<sup>3</sup> discussing the common fields near Wrexham, found the arable fields there to be small in size, and many in number. Other workers have shown the same thing along the South Wales coastal plain and we may assume, that this feature is, doubtless, true of eastern Montgomeryshire as well.

One might conclude from the foregoing, that the introduction to Britain of the open field system of farming (usually associated with a compact valley-village) was the work of the Saxon or Norman invaders. Recent archaeological evidence however is beginning to suggest, that

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3 Palmer & Owen, *Ob. Cit.*, p. 32.

its presence in Britain dates back at least to the late Bronze Age. At a time when a knowledge of metal was beginning to be known in Europe some form of agriculture practised by villagers spread into Central Europe by way of the Danube Valley. There is archaeological evidence, that these early villagers after exhausting the soil at one spot shifted their village to another site much in the same way as some primitive peoples still do in Central Africa. From Central Europe the germs of this early agriculture seem to have spread westward during the Bronze Age,<sup>4</sup> and in Britain at this time there are evidences of many villages, with indications that they had remained for a long time on the same site, and therefore it is thought, that some scheme of rotation was used in order to maintain the fertility of the soil. Further researches are showing, that there are many traces of strips and 'open fields' of great antiquity among the islands and promontories of the Atlantic Coasts of Europe and also in some Mediterranean lands.<sup>5</sup> Previously it was thought, that in these western lands only the scattered farm system (the Welsh *tyddyn*) with its tribal organization (the Welsh '*gwely*') was to be found, and the new discoveries are prompting some to ask whether the germs of agriculture, and perhaps of the 'open field' system did not reach us by way of the western seas. But wherever its original home may have been, and by whatever route it came, the common field system in some form or other is of great antiquity in these islands. It spread into Montgomeryshire after the valleys had been cleared of the forests that occupied them in early times, and in adapting itself to the local conditions many modifications in the then current scheme of rotation, &c., must have been introduced. With the passing away of the middle ages British agriculture suffered a great change. The development of roads made movement easier, and the peasants were less inclined to be tied to the soil, while the introduction of root crops necessarily produced further changes, which went to the break up of medieval schemes of agriculture. Alongside of the gradual agrarian revolution we have the rise of individual ownership, and, "though individual property was still in scattered strips in the open fields, the strips became subdivided in a most amazing fashion as a result of division of heritages and other facts."<sup>6</sup> Further, a number of strips would be

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4 H. J. E. Peake, "The English Village." London, 1922.

5 See H. J. Fleure Introduction to Report No. 1 of the International Geographical Congress Committee on Rural Settlement. Cambridge, 1928.

6 H. J. Fleure. Ob. Cit., 'Introduction.'





joined together, rearranged or exchanged, in order to get one individual's property all together, thereby making a series of fields for the establishment of a farmstead. So we find "various small closes now belonging to an individual owner formed within the ancient cultivated area and each close is roughly speaking the equivalent of a certain number of strips formerly existing that have been absorbed."<sup>7</sup>

The Trehelig map represents such conditions in a well advanced form. The Caereinion Iscoed Enclosure Act of 1810, together with the effects of the Severn flood, finally swept away the common fields of Trehelig and with them most traces of arable farming in the district.

A few notes may be added on the details shown on the map :

In one close we find written "Morris : Mr. Powell has three *strikes* sowing in this piece." Messrs. Palmer & Owen remark, that in the latter part of the sixteenth, and early part of the seventeenth century it became a common practice to describe an arable field in terms of its fertility, or rather the quantity of seed required to sow it, and not as containing so many 'erws' or 'acres' of land. "In Montgomeryshire the terms 'bushels,' '*strikes*,' or 'hoops of seedness' were employed. A strike, or measure, appears to have contained a varying number of quarts in different districts, and it seems impossible now to disentangle all the discrepancies of the old measures of capacity in North Wales, although great pains have been taken to do so."<sup>8</sup>

Upper and Lower Grove (Gro) are named after pebble beaches on the Severn. Trehelig Gro is the name of the hamlet in the bend of the Severn indicated on the map.

Kil Koweth Bridge is Cil Cewydd Bridge. The present bridge over the Severn was built in 1863, but there was an older one, dating from the sixteenth century. St. Cewydd is the Cymric "rain" saint. Perhaps there is here some association with the Severn floods.

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7 Palmer & Owen. Ob. Cit., pp. 33-34.

8 Palmer & Owen, Ob. Cit., p. 66.

Mr. Robert Owen has supplied the following notes on some of the owners of the pre-enclosure strips as shown on the map :

POWIS— This would be the Earl of Powis of those days.

PUGH— David Pugh, Esq., of Llanerchydol, who was High Sheriff in 1793. The Pughs sold their Trehelig property in 1912.

MORRIS— Philip Morris, Esq., of Trehelig. He was High Sheriff in 1825, and belonged to *teulu* "Pentre-nant."

POWELL—David Powell, freeholder, Trehelig. He voted at the county election, 1774.

DAVIES— This is probably "Davies of Llwynderw."

PRYCE— This is probably "Pryce of Penyllan" on the Forden side of the Severn. This family is known to have held land in Trehelig in the time of George III.

In conclusion I have to acknowledge my deep indebtedness to Mr. Robert Owen, F. R. Hist. Soc., of Welshpool, for his kindness in supplying me with all the local information concerning this map, and to express my admiration of his many contributions to the history of Montgomeryshire.

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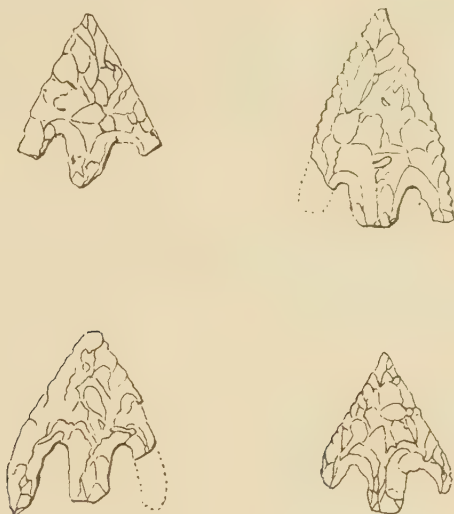
The editor would like to take this opportunity to express his thanks to Mr. J. Downes Evans, who unreservedly placed the map at his disposal, and allowed it to be reproduced and published.

ED.

## Flint Arrowheads in Montgomeryshire.

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The arrowheads, illustrated in the drawing, were presented to the Powysland Museum by J. M. Howell, Esq., Plâs Penhelig, Aberdovey. They come from the moors about Bugeilyn, Llanbrynmair, where many others have been found, some of which are now in the National Museum of Wales at Cardiff, and some in the Museum at Aberystwyth College. The four, shown here, belong to the tanged and barbed variety, which was used during the Bronze Age, though the possibility of the type having survived in Wales down to



later times must not be overlooked. The flint, of which they are made, was possibly obtained from the pebble beaches along the coast. The nature of the flaking does not suggest the use of fresher and more easily trimmed flint.

As various kinds of flint artifacts are being found on the Kerry Hills, and along the ridges to the south of them, it is likely, that many

more traces of prehistoric cultures would be found on our moorlands, if search were made. In the event of further implements being discovered, it is important, that their exact relations to the peat, gravel, clay, etc., should be recorded. Much interest is now being taken in the past fluctuations of climate, and it would be of much help, if we could ascribe the formation of the peat to any definite archæological period, or periods, by the discovery of well defined types of objects below, in, or above the peat. Mr. Howell very kindly wrote in reply to my inquiries, that the four Arrowheads, here represented, were found by his keeper where the grass banks had been washed away, leaving the flat, bare peat.

I am indebted to Mr. A. Stanley Davies for the following references to other arrowheads from Bugeilyn : *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1923, p. 239 ; 1925, pp. 196-202, pp. 415-416 ; 1928, pp. 344-345 ; 1930, pp. 200-201.

Two arrowheads of flint, which were found near Kerry, and which are now in the College Museum at Aberystwyth, are illustrated and described in the same Journal, 1925, pp. 206-208.

R.U.S.

# The Powys 'Inquisitiones,' 1293-1311 A.D.

By T. P. ELLIS, I.C.S. (Rtd).

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## 1. INTRODUCTORY :

Lovers of Powys Wenwynwyn complain, with some degree of truth, that, in considering the history of early Wales, its tribal and social structure, the evidence from their part of the country is apt to be overlooked.

Unfortunately, the evidence forthcoming from Montgomery is not voluminous, and it will hardly bear comparison in importance and detail with that which is available from Gwynedd, Powys Fadog, and even South Wales. Nevertheless, in the Collections (Historical and Archæological) relating to Montgomeryshire, published in 1867, there are four 'inquisitiones' which are of value, inasmuch as, though they deal with a structure somewhat advanced in disintegration, just as the social structure in South Wales was likewise advanced at the time, they corroborate the conclusions as to the original structure of ancient Wales, which can be depicted from documents like the Survey of Denbigh and the other XIVth century 'extentæ.'

The purpose of this article is simply to analyze and summarize the evidence which these 'inquisitiones' afford.

The first 'inquisitio' is dated 1293 A.D., and relates to a portion of the property left by Owain de la Pole, son of Griffith Wenwynwyn; the second and third, made in the years 1309 and 1310, relate to property left by his son, Griffin de la Pole; and the fourth, dated 1311, to the property held in dower by Hawys, the widow of Griffith Wenwynwyn, and mother of Owain de la Pole, which fell in on her death and passed, with the remnants of the estates of the old princely family, to another Hawys, sister of Griffin de la Pole, who had been married to Sir John of Cherleton by the King, in pursuit of that policy of extirpating old Welsh families by the murder of the sons and the marriage of the daughters of the old stocks to Anglo-Norman adventurers.

The four 'inquisitiones' are of different value for our present purposes; but they are of sufficiently near dates, one to the other, to be treated of together.

## 2. TOWN LIFE :

Town life was, at the commencement of the XIVth century, just beginning to be established in Wales on a municipal basis. The Normans were essentially encouragers of trade and towns, not through any great belief in trade as a thing good in itself, but as one means of providing the wherewithal for the maintenance of baronial and knightly families through the receipts from tolls, fairs and the like from trade, regularized and confined to stated localities.

Hence, when Powys was Normanized, we find that the town of Welshpool received a charter in 1282 A.D., in extension of an earlier one; and, in the 'inquisitio' of 1293 A.D., there is mention of three fairs on the feasts of St. Leonard's (now observed on Nov. 26th), but, seemingly, in olden days on Nov. 6th), S. Augustine (May 26th), and the Decollation of S. John the Baptist (Aug. 29th), the tolls from which were calculated to bring in 55/-, 40/-, and 20/- respectively

With the mention of these saints, one is almost tempted to enter into a very peculiar chapter in Welsh history; but it would be outside the present purpose to do so.

In addition to the fairs, there were market tolls, which produced an estimated revenue of £6 per annum. Elsewhere, at this period, the rough average of tolls seems to have been from  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  to  $4\%$  of the value; and, if we take a basis of  $4\%$  for calculation, we find that the annual turn-over at the fairs and markets reached the considerable figure, for the time, of £300. This indicates that the restriction of sales to specified places was in strict force (it was one of the great grievances of Wales in the XIVth century), and also that the countryside, economically, was fairly prosperous. At the same time the prisage of ale, etc., is put down as worth £6.

There were some lands attached to the town, possibly cultivated by burgesses, though it is not said so, from which renders of assize (*i.e.*, fixed permanent rentals in cash) were payable to the extent of

£6 7s. 9½d. both at Michaelmas and the Feast of the Annunciation ; and tenants, bearing the title of 'censarii,' paid 6/8 at each of the same feasts.

The 'censarii' formed a peculiar class of tenants, sometimes known as 'coliberti' ; they were tenants of servile origin, holding on fixed terminal rents in cash. In Domesday, this class of tenants numbered only a few hundreds throughout England ; but by the XIIth century, thanks to an increase in commutations, they had grown considerably in numbers.

We find also in Welshpool, that the pleas and perquisites of the 'curia' amounted to 40/-.

Of the revenue from the town, one-third was paid to Hawys, widow of Griffith Wenwynwyn, in dower.

No mention is made in 1293 of the burgesses or their number.

In 1309 the castle of 'de la Pole' is dealt with separately from the 'villa de la Pole.' The castle and its appurtenances are dealt with 'infra'.

So far as the town or ville is concerned we are told that there were 190 burgesses, each having a burgage tenement, and paying therefor £8 3s. 8d. As the usual burgage fee was 1/- per tenement, these figures indicate that 43 burgage tenements were vacant.

No indication as to the nationality of the burgesses is given, though in 1293 the whole of the jurymen for Pool were non-Welsh ; but in 1309 some of the jurymen (who then dealt with the 'cymwd' as a whole) were Welsh.

In 1309 the three fairs were retured as worth £4, but the ordinary market-tolls stood at the same figure of £6.

There was a similar drop in the proceeds from the prisage of ale, etc., to £4, and the pleas and perquisites had also fallen to 26/8.

Another borough referred to in the 'inquisitiones' is Llanfyllin. That town possessed 30 burgesses, each holding a burgage tenement at 8d per annum. It had two fairs, one on the feast of S.S. Philip and

James (May 1st), the other at the feast of the Abbot S. Botolph (June 17th). Why these fairs should have been held so close together it is hard to say. The fairs produced £1 16s. 7d. per annum, and the market tolls £1 6s. 8d., which, on the same basis of calculation, show an annual trade turn-over of about £80.

In 1282 Llanidloes received a charter for a market and fair. In 1293, two fairs were held at the feasts of the Translation of S. Thomas (July 7th) and of S. Luke the Evangelist (Oct. 18th). Each fair produced £3, and market tolls realized £5 6s. 8d. By 1309 the former had each risen to £4 per annum, and the latter had fallen to £4. The annual trade turn-over at Llanidloes stood approximately, therefore, at the same figure as in Welshpool.

In 1309 we find Llanidloes had 56 burgesses, each with a burgage tenement paying 1/- per annum; there were some tenants holding on renders of assize (29/7 at Michaelmas and 29/4 at the Feast of the Annunciation); and, in addition, there were some tenants of the nature of 'censarii' who paid 15d at each of the same two feasts.

Machynlleth, which received a charter for a market and fair in 1291, had fairs in 1293 on the feasts of S. Edward the King (Oct. 13th) and S. Peter the Apostle (June 29th), bringing in 20/- and 14/4 respectively, a trade turn-over of about £42. No mention is made of any market tolls, but in the 'inquisitio' of 1309, the place is briefly referred to as a 'market town.'

There were some tenants in Machynlleth holding on renders of assize amounting to 12/- each at Michaelmas and the feast of the Annunciation.

### 3. A COMPLETE NORMAN MANOR :

Just outside Welshpool and to the east of it, there was a strip of long-debated territory, including Buttington, Trewern and Hope. The title to this property had been in dispute for a long time between the house of Powys and the Corbets of Caws or Cause.

In the 'inquisitiones' we find that it was held by Hawys, widow of Griffith Wenwynwyn, as part of her dower, she, however, holding it as a knight's fee from Peter Corbet.

These 'villes' had been occupied by Welsh tenants; but by 1311 all three had been merged into a typical 'manerium' of a regular Norman pattern. The transition, in the hands of Norman lawyers, from a 'maerdref' to a 'manor' was very simple, and this had been achieved in this block of land.

In the 'manerium' there was a 'capitale messuagium,' worth 10/- a year, 300 acres of arable land worth £3 15s., 10 acres meadow land, worth 20/-. The whole block was held by 'nativi,' who appear to have commuted all their services for £12 8s. 8d. fixed renders of assize.

There were two water-mills (still existing, one at Cletterwood and the other on the Severn, near Buttington Church) worth 20/-, a wood worth 20/-; and the pleas and perquisites of the 'curia' were likewise worth 20/-.

#### 4. MAERDREFI :

Allied to town life, but in origin distinct, except that towns in Wales have largely developed from 'maerdrefi,' were 'maerdrefi' and other places where the lord in ancient Wales had houses or separate land in the nature of 'tir bwrdd.'

In ancient Welsh law a 'maerdref' was an unfree settlement, part of the land of which was cultivated, more or less in common, by the serf tenants for themselves, and part by them for the lord. There was, as a rule, a 'neuadd' or 'llys' or hall of the lord in a 'maerdref'; and the 'maerdref' was the 'caput' of the 'cymwd,' in which it was situated, the head-quarters as it were for the surrounding neighbourhood, where the court of the 'cymwd' was held, and where all tenants of the cymwd, free and unfree, paid their renders and did such services as were required of them.

'Tir bwrdd' were plots of land, scattered up and down the country, which were cultivated for the benefit of the local lord.

Under the influence of Norman legal ideas, there was a tendency to assimilate 'maerdrefi' to 'maneria'; and, in the 'inquisitiones' this assimilation had advanced considerably.

In 1293, there were houses, 'neuaddau' or 'llysoedd,' with curtilages attached, in the cymwd of Llanerchhudol, Mathrafal in Caereinion, and Tafalwern in Cyfeiliog. The 'caput' of Llanerchhudol was Trallwngollen, *i.e.*, Welshpool, and the 'llys' of Llanerchhudol had developed into the castle 'de la Pole.'

The castle is not valued in the survey of 1293, but in 1309, we find its site estimated to be worth 13/4. There were some meadows, pasture ground, and gardens also valued in 1293 at 10/4, the meadowland being shown in 1309 as 30 acres, at 8d. per acre. The curtilage and garden of 1293 appear, in 1309, as worth 3/4. In addition, as part of the demesne, we have 200 acres of arable land, worth £1 13s. 4d. in 1293 and 2d. per acre in 1309.

In 1293 a dove cote (one of two on the estates) is put down as worth 2/-; but in 1309 at 2d per ann. In 1293 there were two water-mills, worth 20/- per annum, which supplied in addition 12 hops of oats at Michaelmas, Christmas, and the Feast of the Annunciation; in 1309 only one water-mill is referred to, bringing in a revenue of 13/4. In 1293, a fishing preserve, identifiable with Llyndu in Powys Park, was worth 3/-, but in 1309 only 2/-. The pleas and perquisites of the curia have dropped to 26/8.

The Normanization of Trallwngollen has advanced apace; but its prosperity has markedly decreased.

In Mathrafal, in 1293, there were meadows and pasture ground worth 8/8, and 160 acres of arable land, worth 20/- per ann. In Tafalwern, there were meadows, pasture-ground and a garden, worth £1 11s. 4d.; but no mention is made of any arable land. If there had been such in earlier days, it was probably leased out.

At Penprys (nr. Caersws) and Talgarth (nr. Trefeglwys), no 'llys' is mentioned in 1293; but in 1309 they are found to be worth 5/- and 10/- respectively. There were, however, meadow and pastureland there in 1293, calculated to be worth 10/- and 11/8 respectively. In 1309 the areas are given as 10 acres in Talgarth and 30 in Penprys, leaseable at 8d. per acre. Penprys also had, in 1293, 140 acres of arable land, worth 23/4, and Talgarth 120 acres worth 15/-, in addition to some arable land leased on a farm of 40/-. In 1309 the areas are

given as Talgarth 80 acres, worth 10/-, and Penprys 100 acres. Talgarth also had a smithy in 1293 worth 10/- per year. We have here a fair picture of ancient 'llysoedd,' with the usual appurtenances to such.

Scattered 'tir bwrdd' and other lands are found in three other places in 1309.

Garth, near Pennant Melangell in Mochnant, had 16 acres of meadow land, and 100 acres of arable land, worth 10/2; and Maeselyn had 4 acres of meadow land, along with a 'pastura separalis,' while at Clâs Meifod, there were 200 acres of arable land.

The only other point to note here is that the fishery of Machynlleth, probably in the Dovey, is given as worth 6/8. Mr. Stanley Davies informs me that this fishing is elsewhere returned as one of the privileges of the burgesses; and the question of the fishing rights has been a source of contention for many centuries.

## 5. STATUS OF TENANTS :

As elsewhere in Wales the country population was divided into free and unfree.

In the 'inquisitio' of 1293, we are merely informed that certain renders were paid by the free and by the unfree of each 'manerium,' a title incorrectly applied in the 'inquisitiones' to a group of 'villes,' whose administrative centre was the 'maerdref'; but we derive fuller information from the other documents.

From these records it appears that Dysserth, Llanerchhudol, Trefnant, Garth ym Mechain, Ffynnon Arthur, Bodfach, Clâs Meifod, Cefncoch (nr. Llanrhaiadr), Clynog, Garthgelynin Fawr, an unidentifiable 'ville' the end of whose name.....thfellow, is alone preserved, Dolerchath, Pennarth, Bryant, Blowty, Cegidoea (*i.e.* Guilsfield), Burgedin, Trefadryt, and Llyssen were free; Castell Careinion, Sylfaen, Tyddynprid, Trallwngollen, Gwynfa, Talgarth, Penprys, Rhiewhiriarth, Llangadfan, Llystyn Wynan (now Moelfetiart and Maes llymystyn), Bryngwyddan, and Pentyrch were mixed 'villes';

and Gaer, Brithdir, Trelydan, Maeselyn, Gungrog, Broniarth, Llanerfel, Cynewyll, and Nant-y-marchiaid were unfree.\*

\*For the identification of some of these place-names, and for a few other local identifications, I am indebted to Mr. Robert Owen and Mr. A. Stanley Davies. As is often the case with medieval Welsh records, it is apparent that the Norman scribes were lacking in skill in phonetics and spelling, and local knowledge is frequently necessary to track down places referred to.

In addition, there were unfree tenants in Mechain, where is not stated. The unfree of Gwynfa are peculiar, and recall the difficult problem of those tenants found in Caernarvon and Denbigh, whose status I have discussed on p.p. 191-2 of my book on 'Welsh Tribal Law.' They are referred to as Welsh 'customarii' holding on free customs.

Certain 'villes,' viz., Llanidloes, Brynogader, Waven and Llangurig were held on contract rates, and a few villes in Mochnant and Arwystli are mentioned casually, without any indication of their composition.

#### 6. 'GWELYAU' AND JOINT HOLDINGS :

In no instance in the 'inquisitiones' is there any reference to a 'gwely'; from which it may be deduced that the true 'gwely' system had disrupted in this part of Powys by the beginning of the XIVth. century.

We do, however, get glimpses of joint holdings, both among the free and the unfree. I should observe here that I do not use the term 'joint holding' in the legal sense applied to that term in English law ; but in the ordinary sense that it is used in in tribal custom.

Sometimes a joint holding is described as the tenement of A.B. 'cum coparcionibus,' sometimes as 'cum fratribus.' On the other hand, we get, far more frequently, separate individual holdings.

The following table shows the number of joint and separate holdings, both among the free and the unfree, in so far as the material available enables us to determine the facts.

| NAME OF VILLE.           |            |     | FREE HOLDINGS. |           | UNFREE HOLDINGS. |           |
|--------------------------|------------|-----|----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
|                          |            |     | Joint.         | Separate. | Joint.           | Separate. |
| Dyserth                  | ...        | ..  | 2              | 3         |                  |           |
| Llanerchhudol            | ...        | ..  | 2              | 3         |                  |           |
| Trefnant                 | ...        | ..  | 2              | 1         |                  |           |
| Castell                  | ...        | ..  | 2              | 1         | 8                | 2         |
| Sylfaen                  | ...        | ..  | 2              |           | 3                | 1         |
| Tyddynprid               | ...        | ... | 3              |           | 2                |           |
| Trallwngollen            | ...        | ..  |                | 4         | 3                | 2         |
| Gaer                     | ...        | ..  |                |           |                  | 3         |
| Brithdir                 | ...        | ..  |                |           | 3                | 1         |
| Trelydan                 | ...        | ..  |                |           | 2                | 1         |
| Rhiewyhiriarth           | ...        | ... |                | 2         |                  | 1         |
| Llystyn Wynan            | ...        | ..  | 2              | 4         |                  | 1         |
| Dolerchath               | ...        | ... |                | 1         |                  |           |
| Pennarth                 | ...        | ... |                | 1         |                  |           |
| Bryant                   | ...        | ... |                | 11        |                  |           |
| Pentyrch                 | ...        | ... |                | 5         | 1                | 2         |
| Llangadfan               | ...        | ... |                | 1         |                  |           |
| Blowty                   | ...        | ... |                | 1         |                  |           |
| Bryngwyddan              | ...        | ... |                | 1         |                  | 1         |
| { Ffynnon Arthur, Gwynfa | jointly... |     | 6              | 4         | 10               | 6         |
| { and Bodfach            |            |     |                |           |                  |           |
| Gwynfa                   | ...        | ... |                |           |                  |           |
| Clâs Meifod              | ...        | ... | 6              | 11        |                  | 6         |
| Mochaber                 | ...        | ... |                |           |                  | 6         |
| Cefncoch                 | ...        | ... | 1              | 3         |                  |           |
| Garthgelynin             | ...        | ... |                | 22        |                  |           |
| Garthfellow              | ...        | ... |                | 13        |                  |           |
| Clynnog                  | ...        | ... |                | 1         |                  |           |
| Talgarth                 | ...        | ... |                | 20        |                  | 16        |
| Brynogader               | ...        | ... |                | 1         |                  |           |
| Waven                    | ...        | ... |                | 3         |                  |           |
| Penprys                  | ...        | ... |                | 21½       |                  | 22 1/3    |
| Total                    | ...        | ... | 28             | 138½      | 33               | 64 1/3    |

These figures show, conclusively, that the system of holding jointly was, by the XIVth century, being rapidly displaced in Powys by that of separate individual holdings.

#### 7. THE 'GAFAEL':

Prof. Seebohm, in his 'Tribal System of Wales,' propounded the proposition that the term 'gafael' was that of a 'pro tempore' subdivision of the 'gwely,' which, on the expiry of each generation, would automatically develop into a 'gwely.'

Mr. Neobald Palmer in his 'Ancient Tenures of North Wales,' pointed out that, in parts of Eastern Wales, the 'gafael' appeared to have a more or less fixed area-value.

In my book on 'Welsh Tribal Law and Custom,' I maintained that the Codes and Surveys in no way justified Prof. Seebohm's view, and that the term 'gafael' meant nothing but a 'holding,' which might, in some localities, have a rough area-value for that locality.

The evidence of the Montgomery records corroborates the view I maintained, and that the 'gafael' as such was unconnected with the term 'gwely,' in its strict sense of a tribal stock.

In the Montgomery records, the term 'gafael' is applied to both free and unfree holdings. It is also applied to holdings of joint groups and of individuals. It is also equated definitely, in certain 'villes,' with the word tenement.

On the other hand, in some 'villes,' if we are to take the renders as a guide, there was a rough equality of area.

The annexed table shows exactly where and how the term 'gafael' is used :—

| NAME OF VILLE.     | FREE GAFNELS<br>OR FRACTIONS. |           | UNFREE GAFNELS<br>OR FRACTIONS. |           | REMARKS.                                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|
|                    | Joint.                        | Separate. | Joint.                          | Separate. |                                                  |
| Dyserth ...        | 2                             | 3         |                                 |           | 3 'tenements'<br>with identical<br>renders.      |
| Llanerchhudol ...  |                               | 3         |                                 |           |                                                  |
| Trefnant ...       | 2                             |           |                                 |           | 1 'tenement.'                                    |
| Castell ...        | 2                             |           | 7                               | 2         |                                                  |
| Sylfaen ...        | 2                             |           | 3                               | 1         |                                                  |
| Tyddynprid ...     | 2                             |           | 2                               |           |                                                  |
| Gaer ...           |                               |           |                                 | 3         |                                                  |
| Trallwngollen ...  |                               |           | 3                               | 2         |                                                  |
| Brithdir ...       |                               |           | 3                               | 1         |                                                  |
| Trelydan ...       |                               |           | 2                               | 1         |                                                  |
| Rhiewyhiriarth ... |                               | 2         |                                 | 1         | 16 'tenements,'<br>1 rendering same<br>services. |
| Pennarth ..        |                               | 1         |                                 |           |                                                  |
| Bryant ..          |                               | 11        |                                 |           |                                                  |
| Llangadfan ...     |                               | 1         | 1                               |           |                                                  |
| Llestyn Wynan ...  | 2                             | 4         |                                 | 1         |                                                  |
| Blowty ...         |                               | 1         |                                 |           |                                                  |
| Bryngwyddan ...    |                               | 1         | 1                               |           |                                                  |
| Dolerchath ...     |                               | 1         |                                 |           |                                                  |
| Pentyrch ...       |                               | 5         |                                 | 2         |                                                  |
| Ffynnon Arthur ... | 6                             | 4         |                                 |           |                                                  |
| Clâs Meifod ..     |                               | 1         |                                 |           |                                                  |
| Gwynfa ...         |                               |           | 10                              | 6         |                                                  |
| Mochaber ...       |                               |           |                                 | 6         |                                                  |
| Cefncoch ...       | 1                             | 3         |                                 |           |                                                  |
| Garthgelynin ..    |                               | 22        |                                 |           |                                                  |
| Garthfellow ...    |                               | 13        |                                 |           |                                                  |
| Clynnog ..         |                               | 1         |                                 |           |                                                  |
| Talgarth ...       |                               | 20        |                                 | 16        |                                                  |
| Penprys ...        |                               | 22        |                                 | 23        |                                                  |

In certain 'villes' all gafael, or fractions, are assessed at a standard rate. The standard rate for all free 'gafael' or 'tenements' in Dysserth, Llanerchhudol, Castell, Sylfaen, Tyddynprid, Ffynnon Arthur and for some in Trefnant was 8/6 and a 'gogr' of corn; but in Clâs Meifod the rate was 4/8 plus other dues at 2/6. Throughout Mochnant the rate appears to have been 12d per 'gafael' plus varying corn renders. In Talgarth each 'gafael' paid 16/4, plus a number of other renders. In Penprys the 'gafael' paid 16d cash and 12d worth of produce.

In Rhiewhiriarth, Pentyrch, Pennarth, Bryant, Llangadfan, Llestyn Wynan, Blowty and Bryngwyddan, though a number of gafael paid at the rate of 6/3 plus 2/6 worth of corn, there are all sorts of rates, varying from 1/4 cash and 2/6 grain to 10/- cash and 2/6 worth of grain.

In the 'nativi villes' there is no trace of a common standard; nor do the rates for nativi 'gafael' correspond, 'ville' by 'ville' with the rates for free gafael.

In the 'villes' of 'cymwd' Llanerchhudol, though the corn renders are generally a 'gogr' per 'gafael,' the cash rents vary thus, 13/-, 7/-, 6/8, 6/-, 4/2, 4/- per gafael. In Gwynfa, though all joint 'gafael' paid a standard rate of 4/-, plus certain other services, every separate 'gafael' had its own individual rate. In Mochnant, Talgarth and Penprys, each 'ville' had its own standard rate, differing from the preceding ones. In Rhiewhiriarth, Llangadfan, Llestyn Wynan, and Bryngwyddan there was no common standard at all.

It thus appears that, though in certain places there was a standard rate per 'gafael,' the rates varied enormously throughout Powys Wenwynwyn. The conclusion is simple. In the assessment, sometimes in some 'circles' holdings were assessed at a standard rate or half or quarter rates, regard being had, perhaps, to a rough but not exact equality of area, sometimes the assessment was fixed without any regard to standard, but with regard purely to the individual holding, and the areas assessed were known indiscriminately as 'gafael' or 'tenements.'

#### 8. RENDERS OF THE FREE. CASH AND CORN :

##### (a) IN 1293.

The renders payable by the free varied considerably. In the

'inquisitio' of 1293, the totals of each class of render from each so-called 'manerium' are given.

It is clear from these totals that the principal renders were in cash, payable three times a year. All 'maneria' paid a small sum at Michaelmas (Sept. 29th), heavy dues on All Saints (Nov. 1st) or S. Martin's (Nov. 11th), and similar heavy dues on June 1st or the feast of S. Augustine (May 28th), or, in one case, on the variable feast of Pentecost.

The corn renders of these 'maneria' were paid at Michaelmas, All Saints and Christmas. In every case the corn renders consisted of oats (farine avene), valued at 12d. the quarter or  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. the 'hop' or 'bushel.'

The following tables show the renders of the free :

CASH.

| Manerium.         | Michaelmas. | Autumn. | Early Summer.       | Total.                 |
|-------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|------------------------|
|                   | £ s d       | £ s d   | £ s d               | £ s d                  |
| Mathrafal ...     | 1 1 0       | 7 10 7  | 3 6 3               | 11 17 10               |
| Llanerchhudol ... | 2 4 8       | 2 15 3  | 1 19 $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 19 $2\frac{1}{2}$    |
| Tafolwern ...     | 1 16 0      | 10 7 0  | 7 6 3               | 19 9 3                 |
| Penprys ...       | 2 1 6       | 8 2 7   | 8 14 7              | 18 18 8                |
| Talgarth ...      | 1 11 6      | 6 12 2  | 6 12 3              | 14 15 11               |
| Llangurig ...     |             |         |                     | 3 0 0                  |
| Total ...         |             |         |                     | £ 75 0 $10\frac{1}{2}$ |

CORN VALUES.

| Manerium.         | Michaelmas. | Autumn.            | Xmas.               | Total.              |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                   | £ s d       | £ s d              | £ s d               | £ s d               |
| Mathrafal ...     | 1 1 0       | —                  | —                   | 1 1 0               |
| Llanerchhudol ... | 0 12 3      | —                  | —                   | 0 12 3              |
| Tafolwern ...     | 1 7 0       | 1 7 0              | 0 13 6              | 3 7 6               |
| Penprys ...       | 1 11 0      | 1 3 $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 0               | 3 15 $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Talgarth ...      | 1 3 2       | 1 1 $7\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 19 $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 3 $11\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total ...         |             |                    |                     | £ 12 0 1            |

## (b) IN 1309.

We have no totals given of cash or corn rents in the 'inquisitio' of 1309. What we have given is the total assessment in cash and corn per holding in each 'ville,' with a statement at the end that these dues were to be paid at Michaelmas, the Feast of the Annunciation, and the Feast of S.S. Philip and James.

The holdings in the cymwd of Llanerchhudol, (Dysserth, Llanerchhudol, Trefnant, Castell Caereinion, Sylfaen, Tyddynprid, and Trallwngollen) were nearly all assessed to cash rents and wheat (frumentum), the standard render of wheat being called 'gogredum,' valued at 16d. per 'gogredum.' Gogredum or 'gogr,' as it is found in the Extent of Merioneth, implies a render of supplies of a varying measure, but in Powys Wenwynwyn the 'gogr' is almost always equal to a quarter.

The total cash renders from this group of 'villes' amounted to £6 9s. 11d. and the number of 'gogr' of wheat to 11 1/6th. In addition, there were seven separate holdings in Trefnant, Castell, Tyddynprid and Trallwngollen where cash rents alone were payable, 'per cartam' or 'per particulas,' held as to three by four foreigners and as to three by three separate Welshmen. These rendered a total of 10/2.

In Mechain and Gwynfa we have the same conditions prevailing. The cash renders of those paying corn rents also amounted to £3 18s. 4½d., and their corn renders to 11 1/8th gogr; but there were 15 holders of tenements paying cash only, totalling £4 7s. 6½d.

In Mochnant all holders paid cash (total £2 0s. 3d.) and oats (39 gogr), but the value of oats varied from 8d. to 1/6 the quarter. In Mochnant, therefore, we notice that the corn renders represent, roughly, half the value.

In the two 'maneria' of Arwystli, viz: Talgarth and Penprys, all holders pay both cash (total £17 13s. 7d.) and oats (81 gogr at 8d. to 1/- per gogr). In the rest of the cantref, however, all the holdings mentioned were held by an unascertainable number of tenants on a total cash-rent only of £3 13s.

A peculiar instance of joint liability in Penprys is found in the additional payment by all the free tenants together of 10 quarters of 'farine' at 10/-, and 20 quarters of 'avene' at 26/8.

(c) IN 1310.

In 1310 every free holding mentioned paid both cash and corn rents, save four in Bryant, which were held 'ad voluntatem domini' and paid a total of £1. The value, however, of the 'gogr' is given at 2/- to 2/6, which indicates that, in those 'villes,' the 'gogr' renderable exceeded a quarter.

The total cash renders of these 'villes' amounted to £5 4s. 0d., and the oat renders to 23 'gogr.' A peculiar instance of glore-rent occurs in Talgarth, payable for one tenement, and valued at 1d. per annum.

(d) IN 1311.

In the 1311 'inquisitio' there is no mention of any corn render. The four free villes of Llyssen, Burgedin, Cegidoea and Trefadryt paid a total rent of £20 10s. 1d.

These figures show that the process of commutation of dues had been carried, in many places, almost up to the point of extinction of rents in kind.

## 9. RENDERS OF THE FREE, OTHER THAN CASH AND CORN :

In addition to cash and corn rents, we find some free tenants paying other dues as well.

(a) BOON WORKS.

In 1293 the 'opera et consuetudines' of the free in Mathrafal and Talgarth are put down as being valued at 7/10½ and 2/4. No such dues were payable is the other 'maneria,' nor are they mentioned in the later 'inquisitiones.'

(b) XMAS COCKS.

In 1293 we find the 'maneria' of Tafolwern providing 86, Talgarth 153 and Penprys 168 at 1d. per cock.

In 1309 we have mention in Clàs Meifod of two holdings, from which cash and corn rents were due, providing 4 cocks each, but the holdings assessed to cash only were exempt.

In Talgarth instead of the 153 cocks of 1293, each of the 20 separate 'gafaels' provided 8 cocks at 1d. per cock; and in Penprys, we are told that the total number of cocks due was 40 worth 13/3, which is obviously wrong somewhere. Probably the correct figure should be 3/4.

Xmas cocks are not mentioned in 1310 or 1311.

(e) PANNAGE :

Pannage finds no mention in 1293. In 1309, however, the free and unfree together in Mochnant paid £6 13s. 4d. for winter pannage (at least I take 'porchnant gaiaf' to mean that) and £3 6s. 8d. for summer pannage (porch' haf). This joint liability of free and unfree for pannage was not unknown in other parts of Wales, but it does not occur again in Powys Wenwynwyn.

In Penprys the freemen paid £9, and £7 10s. 0d. for the same two pannages.

In 1310 we find every free 'gafael' contributing a pig or its equivalent 1/-, totalling altogether 19½ pigs, which found their way to Welshpool at Michaelmas.

(d) CYLCH :

We find no mention of any 'cylch' as due from the free save in 1310, when every gafael dealt with therein paid 4d. 'pro custodia equi domini.'

# 10. RENDERS OF THE UNFREE, CASH AND CORN :

(a) IN 1293.

Compared with the free the renders of the unfree in 1293 were considerably lower.

The actual figures are :—

Cash.

|                |                            |                                                                                                   |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mathrafal.     | £4 7s. 1d.,                | payable at Michaelmas, All Saints,<br>June 1st and Ascension.                                     |
| Llanerchhudol. | £4 13s. 0d.,               | payable at Michaelmas, All Saints,<br>and S. Augustine's.                                         |
| Talfolwern.    | £15 7s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. | payable at Michaelmas, All Saints,<br>Pentecost, the Annunciation, and<br>S. Peter's in Vinculis. |
| Penprys.       | £2 15s. 4d.,               | payable at Michaelmas, Xmas, and<br>June 1st.                                                     |
| Talgarth.      | £2 5s. 7d.,                | payable at Michaelmas, S. Martin's,<br>and June 1st.                                              |
| Total          | £29 8s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. | as against £75 0s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. by the<br>free of the same localities.                     |

Corn. (paid in sheaves of oats at 2d per sheaf or in 'hops' of grain at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per hop).

|                |                             |                                                |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Mathrafal.     | £1 17s. 5d.,                | payable at Michaelmas and the<br>Annunciation. |
| Llanerchhudol. | £1 2s. 6d.,                 | payable at Michaelmas.                         |
| Tafolwern.     | £2 5s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., | payable at Michaelmas and Xmas.                |
| Penprys.       | £0 14s. 0d.,                | payable at Michaelmas.                         |
| Talgarth.      | £0 12s. 3d.,                | payable at Michaelmas.                         |
| Total          | £6 12s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., | as against £12 0s. 1d. payable by<br>the free. |

(b) In 1309 we find the 'nativi' of cymwd Llanerchhudol paying a total of £6 19s. 3d. cash rents and 22 $\frac{1}{4}$  gogr of wheat. In Gwynfa these renders are described as 'free customs of certain Welsh customarii.' There 10 holdings paid £2 in cash and 10 gogr, while 6 holdings paid cash only, totalling 12/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . In Mochnant the total was 6/11 cash and 16 gogr; in Penprys £1 9s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. cash and 22 1/3 gogr.

Comparing the totals for these areas with the totals of the free, the figures are: Free, cash £38 12s. 10d.; Unfree, cash £14 12s. 4d.; Corn-rents, Free 383  $\frac{7}{24}$ ths gogr, Unfree 76  $\frac{5}{6}$ th.

We might notice here that in this 'inquisitio' we find the only mention there is of a women holding land, namely one Nest Vaughan, who held  $\frac{1}{24}$ th of a gafael, worth 6d. a year.

(c) In 1310 the unfree villes surveyed then paid £1 8s. 3d. cash and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  gogr wheat at  $\frac{2}{6}$  as against the £5 4s. 0d. and 23 gogr of the free.

(d) In 1311, the unfree cash renders amounted to £25 19s.  $11\frac{1}{4}$ d., which sum included all other dues, such as boon-works, etc., as against the £20 10s. 1d. of the free.

The figures of fixed rents for the four 'inquisitiones,' which work out roughly to £192 for the free and £86 for the unfree, are very important, for, though the unfree were, as a rule, taxed proportionately at a higher rate than the free, the totals are very much less; and the figures corroborate what the present writer has consistently maintained, viz., that the free population of Wales stood in the rough proportion of 3 to 1 (or at least 5 to 2) of the unfree. It is, perhaps, noteworthy that the figures point to an increase of the unfree in the neighbourhood of Normanized Pool to roughly one-half.

#### 10. RENDERS OF THE UNFREE, OTHER THAN CASH AND CORN.

##### (a) BOON-WORKS.

Boon-works were an incident of almost every unfree man, and the burden was a somewhat heavy one.

In 1293, the value of these works in Mathrafal was £3 1s.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. in Llanerchbudol £1 16s. 0d., in Tafolwern, £1 12s. 8d., in Penprys, £1 4s. 3d., and in Talgarth £1 2s. 0d., total £8 16s.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Taking the average rate at  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day, and the liability of the 'nativus' to three days in the year, the total adult male 'nativus' population for the whole area would be about 525. This, of course,

is only a rough estimate ; but the estimate is more likely, owing to the factors on which it is based, to be in excess of the actual figures than under-estimated.

In 1309, the unfree of Castell Caereinion did autumn works 10/-, of Mechain 10/-, of Talgarth 20/- for reaping, and of Penprys 30/- for reaping, total £3 10s. 0d.

In 1310 and 1311, whatever may have been due on this account is included in the total cash estimates, from which it may be, perhaps, deduced that there was a general movement towards the commutation of boon and autumn-works.

(b) XMAS COCKS :

The provision of Xmas cocks was not originally a part of Welsh renders ; but it came into use as the feudal idea spread in the land.

In 1293 we find the unfree of Mathrafal as a whole provided 29, of Llanerchhudol 22, and Tafolwern 23 at 1d. each. The essentially Welsh Arwystli districts were free of the burden.

In 1309 we find Gwynfa supplying 20 cocks, but no further mention of them is made. In 1310 Llestyn Wynan is alone referred to as providing 8 cocks, and in 1311 they are entirely absent.

(c) PANNAGE :

There is no mention of pannage due in 1293.

In 1309 we find 10 holdings in Gwynfa each supplying a pig or 1/-; in Penprys 20/- for 'porchnant gayaf,' and 20/- for 'marioneth,' which I take to be the equivalent of 'porch haf.'

We have noted the joint liability with the free in 1309.

In 1310 all the unfree 'gafaels' save those of Llestyn Wynan (which provided Xmas cocks) supplied a pig or 1/-.

## (d) CYLCHAU :

There are traces of some 'cylchau.'

In 1309, some of the 'custumarii' found maintenance for a horse and groom from Michaelmas to Inventio Sanctae Crucis, worth 10/-; in Gwynfa each of the 10 holdings provided a bushel of oats for a custom called 'kyllerach in jempne' at the time of 'equistiarum domini in jempne,' *i.e.*, the autumn billeting of horses; the nativi of Mechain provided maintenance for a horse and groom from Michaelmas to Xmas at a cost of 6/8, those of Talgarth at a cost of 10/-, and those of Penprys at an unascertainable total.

In 1310 each gafael, save that of Llestyn, was responsible for 'custodia equi' valued at 4d. per gafael, but a similar charge occurs in Llestyn as 4 bushels of oats, worth 8d.

The 'cylch' of the chief huntsman and dogs occurs in Talgarth, where it was estimated to be worth 6/8, and in Penprys worth 7/8.

## (e) PORTERAGE.

Porterage appears in 1309 in Talgarth, where 5/- was the value of services for 'carrying the lord's victuals', and in Penprys, 3/4 for 'carrying the lord's corn,' and an unascertained amount for 'averagia.'

## 11. MISCELLANEOUS.

## (i) MILLS.

The mill of Trallwngollen has already been mentioned.

In 1293 we find mills at Mathrafal (yielding 13/4), two water-mills at Llanerchhudol (20/-), and two other mills furnishing 3 'hops' of oats thrice a year, a water-mill at Llanidloes (20/-), two water-mills at Talgarth (£2 12s. 8d.), and three mills at Penprys (£3 5s. 3d.).

There were mills of the lord also in 1309 at Garth (worth 26/8 per ann.), two at Talgarth worth 40/-, and one in Mochnant, where 16 gogr at 8d. each were rendered annually.

In Gwynfa the lord had a share in a mill worth 5/-, and at Talgarth there was a fulling-mill worth 20/-. All of these were water mills.

In 1310 we find a water mill at Llangadfan, worked by a tenant at will, who paid £5 a year for it to the lord, and another at Llestyn Wynan, which, however, produced only 3 gogr of oats, worth 7/6.

In 1311 the Llanerfel mill occurs as worth 5/-

(ii) PLEAS AND PERQUISITES :

These dues, which cover a multitude of miscellaneous charges, were, as we have seen, estimated to be worth in Welshpool £2 in 1293 and £1 6s. 8d. in 1309.

In 1293, we find also the 'curiae' at Mathrafal estimated to bring in £1 16s. 8d., Llanerchhudol £1 6s. 8d., Tafolwern £6., Llanidloes £1 6s. 8d., Machynlleth 14/4, Penprys £3 6s. 8d., Talgarth £2 12s. 8d., and Llangurig 13/4.

In 1309 we have estimates for Garth £2., Llanfyllin 8/-, Castell £1., Mochnant 10/-, Arwystli £1, and Penprys 10/-. These estimates represent fines for offences committed, such matters as 'amobyrr,' succession duties, and all the incidental charges of litigation and passing of title.

In 1310 the 'villes' then enquired into produced £6 1s. 2d., from the same source, and in 1311 the Welsh 'villes' brought in £2 7s. 4d.

(iii) FORESTS :

For some unknown reason, the forest lands of Powys find no mention save in 1310, when, in Llestyn Wynan, it is said that there was a wood, called Breysberhoch, identifiable with Mynydd y Drum, used for hunting and grazing animals of the chase, from which the annual amercements amounted to 5/- only.

## (iv) THE CHURCH :

Mediaeval 'extantæ' and 'inquisitiones' are not in the least connected with the Church. Any little sidelight they may throw, therefore, on the Church is all the more gratifying.

In 1310 we find the chaplain of Llestyn Wyan and the vicar of Welshpool jointly holding  $3\frac{1}{2}$  gafael at the will of the lord, paying  $6/8$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  gogr, plus a pig and 4d., a year for 'custodia equi.'

It is a peculiar instance of the farming instincts of the Welsh secular clergy, which was characteristic of them for many centuries.

## 12. CONCLUSION :

It is unnecessary to sum up the details of the evidence. The documents are not without their value, because, though decay in the olden social structure is far advanced, and the prince of Powys is no longer a prince, but a degenerate scion of a degenerate stock, holding as an English baron and adopting a Frenchified name, they leave no room for doubt that, in earlier years, the social structure of Powys was like that of Gwynedd, which preserved the old order of things to a much later period.

It was partly the rottenness of the Gwenwynwyn branch of Powys, succumbing to the impact of Norman feudal ideas, that was the cause of the disruption of the old social, as of the old administrative, policy.

It is a far cry from Bleddyn to Griffin de la Pole, from the virile Privileges of Powys to the Inquisitiones of 1293—1311; but there is a moral to be read, if we would read it.

## A Roman Tile from Cefn-Gaer.

F. N. PRYCE, M.A., F.S.A.

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The clay tile illustrated herewith is in private possession in the village of Pennal, and on a recent visit Mr. T. Simpson Jones, Secretary of the Powysland Club, and the writer were kindly permitted by the owner to measure and photograph it. It is of well-baked red



clay and measures  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. square by 2 in. thick, dimensions such as would be suitable for the column of a large hypocaust. The interest of it lies in the deeply impressed sign near one edge, a crescent with a circular stop in the centre ; the horns of the crescent are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. across.

This can be interpreted as a device complete in itself, or as the beginning of the name of a cohort, which was completed on a neighbouring tile ; in any case the brick deserves record, as it seems the only example of a stamped brick that has so far come to light at Cefn-Gaer.

We were informed that the brick was found with many others over a hundred years ago in the low ground adjoining the marshes south of the farm-house ; it was preserved as being the only one to bear ornament, and has been handed down in the family ever since. There can be little doubt that in this tradition we have the record of the destruction of the bath-house, for the location of which in this part of the site reference may be made to the full report of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, Vol. VI., *Merioneth*, pp. 158-159.

We picked up several fragments of similar, but unstamped, tiles; they were plentiful around the farm buildings and yard. Other finds included two small pieces of amphora and a splinter of Samian.

## Miscellaneous Notes.

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ICE AGE.—A paper by Dr. A. R. Dwerryhouse on the "Glaciation of the Clun Forest, Radnor Forest and some adjoining Districts" was published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, Vol. 86, part I., 1930. It deals with parts of Radnorshire, Montgomeryshire and Shropshire, and so is of direct interest to students of Powysland. The author traces the accumulation of the ice sheet in the highlands of Central Wales, and its escape partly by the valley of the upper Severn. It is impossible in a short note to summarise even the main points of the paper; but Dr. Dwerryhouse shows how the present river systems owe many of their features to glaciation, and he throws further light on the history of Marrington Dingle.

LA TENE SHIELD—The bronze mountings of a La Tène Shield, which are preserved in the Powysland Museum, and which were briefly described in the Montgomeryshire Collection, Vol. XVII., have been studied and described in greater detail by Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A., (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, Vol. LXXXIII., part 2 : 1928). The author thinks, that the shield was probably lost during an attack on the hill camp on Moel Hiraddug, in the ditch of which the fragments were found. This is particularly important, because the shield appears to belong to the 2nd cent. B.C., and because of the great scarcity, in connection with these camps, of finds, which can be definitely ascribed to the pre-Roman period. "It is much to be hoped, that this record may stimulate research on the native hill forts, which present what is, perhaps, the most important and certainly the most neglected series of problems in the archæology of Britain still awaiting solution."

A CATALOGUE OF STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO WALES by Mr. J. ap Owen Edwards, and published by the University Press Board, Cardiff, 1929, throws much light on the life of Montgomeryshire during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Our county apparently enjoyed its full share of the lawlessness of the times. There are references to frequent affrays near Machynlleth, to a Spanish landing near Aberdovey, to election disputes and to riots in connection with the enclosures of common land. All the leading names of Wales and the Marches at the period appear in this compilation. The price is a guinea.

DINAS CAMP.—Reference has been made in *Antiquity*, 1930, to the earthwork of Dinas in the parish of Llanidloes Without. The discontinuous character of its rampart and ditch bears some resemblance to the similar characteristic of a class of earthwork, still represented by only a few examples, which excavation in England has shewn to belong to the neolithic period. Owing to the generosity of J. B. Willans, Esq., Dolforgan, Kerry, it became possible to dig some exploratory trenches in the earthwork. A report of the work will be published early next year.















